The New-York Times.

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ANOTHER DAY OF RIOTING.

CONTINUATION OF MOB RULE.

A PROCLAMATION FROM THE MAYOR.

A Morning and an Evening Fight--The Streets Raked with Canister.

A Large Number of Rioters Killed.

Several Soldiers Killed and Wounded.

THE EVENING MOB ARMED WITH RIFLES.

They Pick Off the Soldiers from the Housetops.

Citizen Volunteers Killed--Col. Jardine Wounded.

MORE NEGROES HUNG.

The Contagion Spreading---Riotous Demonstrations in Westchester County, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Staten Island and Jamaica.

Increased Preparations by the Authorities.

INCIDENTS, CASUALTIES, &c., &c.

The ravages of the mob which commenced its diabolical career on Monday are not yet ended, and it is impossible to say at the hour of going to press this morning whether the worst has yet been seen. All through Tuesday night marauding bands of plunderers in greater or less numbers, continued to commit their depredations in various parts of the City, but at daylight yesterday morning they had generally dispersed, and there was a fair prospect of a speedy restoration of quiet and order. The authorities, both State and military, appeared to consider the riot as substantially subdued, and after a consultation early in the forenoon, between Mayor OPDYKE, Gov. SEYMOUR and Gen WOOL, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, the following proclamation was issued from the Mayor's office:

PROCLAMATION OF THE MAYOR.

To the Citizens of New-York:

I am happy to announce to you that the riot which for two days has disgraced our City, has been in good measure subjected to the control of the public authorities. It would not have interrupted your peace for a day but for the temporary absence of all our organized local militia. What now remain of the mob are fragments prowling about for plunder; and, for the purpose of meeting these, and saving the military and police from the exhaustion of continued movements, you are invited to form voluntary associations under competent leaders, to patrol and guard your various districts. With these exceptions you are again requested to resume your accustomed daily avocations. This is as necessary to your personal security as to the peace of the City.

The various lines of omnibuses, railways and telegraphs must be put in full operation immediately. Adequate military protection against their further interruption will be furnished on application to the military authorities of the State.

Fellow-citizens, the laws must and shall be obeyed; public order shall not be broken with impunity. Our first duty now is to restore the public peace and preserve it unbroken, and to pursue and punish the offenders against the majesty of the laws.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The Mayor also gave to the public, through the newspapers, the following

DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON:

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1863.

To Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor:

Five regiments are under orders to return to New-York. The retreat of LEE, now become a rout, with his army broken and much heavier loss of killed and wounded than was supposed, will relieve a large force for the restoration of order in New-York.

Intelligence has just reached here of the auspicious commencement of Gen. GILMORE's operations against Charleston.

All but one fort on Morris Island have been captured, and that will speedily be reduced, after which Sumter must follow.

EDWARD M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Our citizens, on reading the foregoing proclamation and the accompanying dispatch from the Secretary of War, felt a double pleasure in the prospect of an utter rout of the army of LEE on the Potomac, and his sympathetic band of coadjutors and thieves in this City, at one and the same time. How far these pleasant self-congratulations were warranted by the facts, our telegrams from the Potomac, published in another column, and the reports which follow of the doings of the mob up to a late hour last night, must determine.

A Morning Riot in Thirty-second-Street.

THE MILITARY FIRE UPON THE MOB.

Late on Tuesday night a raid was made by the mob on a number of negro dwellings situate on Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; these buildings were almost entirely demolished and several attempts were made to fire the whole vicinity.

An unfortunate negro, who made an attempt to fly for his life from the fury of these persecutors, was caught and severely beaten with stones and bludgeons; the infuriated mob not satisfied with thus brutally mangling their victim, slipped a rope around his neck and hung him to a tree in the neighborhood, where he remained until quite an early hour this morning.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Capt. MOTT, of the United States artillery, having been sent with a strong force to cut down the unfortunate negro, was met by the mob with the most persistent opposition. After requesting them to disperse, and being still menaced by the crowd, he ordered his men to fire; three rounds of grape were poured into them with fearful effect. When they dispersed, it was ascertained that upward of twenty-five had been killed and a number seriously wounded.

Another negro was also hung by the mob in the forenoon, in Thirty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded in the fire of the military upon the rioters in Thirty-second-street:

Michael Ryan, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Daniel Kiernan, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Patrick Garvey, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
John Grey, Forty-second-street, killed.
John Kearney, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Patrick Quinn, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
James Garrett, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Mrs. Thornton, Eleventh-avenue, shot through the heart.
Child of Mrs. Thornton, Eleventh-avenue, shot through both legs.
Patrick Casey, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Mrs. Lawrence, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Two Germans, names unknown, Forty-second-street, killed.
Two Germans, names unknown, Forty-third-street, killed.
Mrs. Lawrence and child, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Mrs. Kirtland, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Richard Stafford, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
C. Larkin, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Woman, name unknown, killed.
Lawrence Ryan, Eleventh-avenue, killed.
Mr. Ackley, Eleventh-avenue, killed.

The above twenty-three names are all that could be obtained up to the hour of going to press, but it is known that several others were mortally wounded. The greatest consternation prevails in the neighborhood, the women and children filling the air with their cries and lamentations, while the men who were happily spared from the dreadful fate of their friends and companions sat mournful and sullen.

An Evening Riot in the First-avenue.

THE RABBLE IN CONFLICT WITH CITIZEN-VOLUNTEERS—THIRTY OR FORTY PERSONS KILLED.

A messenger brought information to the Seventh regiment Armory, at 6 o'clock last evening, that the mob was in great strength in the First-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, apparently organizing, preparatory to moving upon a marauding expedition. Col. WINSLOW, of the Fifth regiment, (Duryea Zouaves,) then in command at the Armory, immediately ordered a detachment of volunteers under arms, consisting of three companies, comprising an aggregate of 150 men, and a battery of two howitzers. Placing himself at the head of this force, and taking with him Major ROBINSON and Col. JARDINE, of the Tenth regiment (HAWKINS' Zouaves)—the latter in command of the battery—Col. WINSLOW led his command at the double quick to the scene of the disturbance. Passing down Nineteenth-street, the howitzers were brought into position, promptly unlimbered, and trained up and down the First-avenue, while the infantry formed in line to support them. The locality abounds in tenement-houses, where the class of persons live of which the mob is composed, and into these buildings the mass of the rioters took refuge on the appearance of the soldiers. From the roof and windows of every house the mob at once opened an attack, delivering a brisk and persistent fire upon the military of musketry and pistols, as well as a volley of bricks and other missiles. To this assault the soldiers replied, and the howitzers raked the avenue up and down with canister, of which ten rounds were discharged. It is estimated that this fire killed as many as thirty persons, and the effect was a partial dispersion of the rioters, although some of the more bold among them lurked behind the corners of the buildings, whence they would sally out, discharge their guns, and again go to cover.

The infantry force, meanwhile, although ununiformed, and just enrolled for the emergency, stood gallantly up to the work, loading with rapidity and firing with precision at the rioters, wherever they showed themselves, at window, or upon roof, or at the street corners. The mob, in this instance, however, clearly had the small force of soldiers at an advantage. Col. WINSLOW had not men enough to make a charge upon the buildings, and as many as ten of his little command, after twenty minutes' fighting, had already fallen—several being killed outright. He reluctantly, therefore, ordered a retreat, which was conducted with veteran coolness, notwithstanding the fact that as the soldiers marched through Nineteenth-street they were followed for some distance by the howling mob, who were left masters of the field. Unfortunately Col. WINSLOW found it impossible to bring away all the killed, and a few of the bodies were left in the hands of the frenzied mob. Among the dead were a Captain and Lieutenant, both of whom had served with the Duryea Zouaves, and Col. JARDINE was wounded in the thigh. He was taken to the house of a surgeon in Nineteenth-street, whose door it was necessary to force, and there left to be taken care of.

The mob in this instance seemed to be remarkably well organized, firing at the word of command.

About 11 o'clock the riot in Nineteenth-street and First-avenue was renewed. Capt. PUTNAM and Capt. SHELBY, of the United States army, with two field pieces and 150 men, repaired to the scene. They were assaulted with stones and brickbats from the tops of houses and from windows. They fired upon the mob and cleared the streets. The brickbats came so thick from the houses that it became necessary to give the order to turn the fire on the buildings. Five rounds of grapeshot were fired, with destructive effect. It is impossible at this late hour to give the number killed. The troops remained on the ground until 12½ o'clock, at which time perfect quiet reigned in the neighborhood.

The wounds received by Col. JARDINE, at the fight in the early part of the evening, are more severe than was at first anticipated, and are likely to prove fatal.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE RIOT.

At a late hour on Tuesday night the mob, numbering 4,000 or 5,000, made an attack upon the clothing-store of Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS, in Catharine-street, corner of Cherry. Sergeant FINNEY, of the Third Precinct, while in the discharge of his duty in endeavoring to protect the property of this establishment, was knocked down, beaten on the head and body with clubs, and afterward shot in the hand by a pistol by one of the rioters. He was subsequently conveyed to the Station-house, where his wounds were dressed. He is very severely injured, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Officer DANIEL FIELDS, of the same Precinct, was knocked down and brutally beaten about the head and face at the same time.

A man named JOHN MATZEL was shot and instantly killed. It is reported that he was one of the leaders of the mob, and that the ball which pierced his heart came from a revolver in the hands of one of the officers of the law. He was in the act of entering the clothing-store at the time he met his death.

Plunder seems to have been the sole object with the marauders in their attack upon the store of the Messrs. BROOKS. The fine ready-made clothing therein was tempting. Fortunately, the Police and the employes of the establishment successfully repelled the invaders before much property had been stolen. Three or four persons, whose names could not be ascertained, lost their lives at this place, and many others were badly injured.

An unoffending citizen named VAN R. FITCH, was quietly walking through Warren-street, about ten o'clock on Tuesday night, when he was knocked down and beaten in a shocking manner by some unknown parties. After the infliction of this outrage they left the man in the middle of the street, evidently believing him to be dead, and made good their escape. Mr. FITCH was picked up by some citizens and taken to a neighboring drug store, where his wounds were dressed. He was afterwards conveyed to his residence in Eleventh-street, in a dying condition.

THE MURDER OF COLORED PEOPLE IN THOMPSON AND SULLIVAN STREETS.

At a late hour on Tuesday night the mob made an attack upon the tenement houses, occupied by colored people, in Sullivan and Thompson streets. For three hours, and up to two o'clock yesterday morning there was what may be truly said to be a "reign of terror" throughout all that portion of the City. Several buildings were fired, and a large number of colored persons were beaten so badly that they lay insensible in the street for hours after. Two colored children at No. 59 Thompson-street were shot and instantly killed. Men, women and children, in large numbers flocked to the Eighth Precinct Station-house for protection. Over one hundred of them were there accommodated with temporary shelter.

THE SACKING OF BUILDINGS IN AVENUES B AND A.

Late in the afternoon of Tuesday the hardware-store of AARON HAXTER, situated at No. 78 Avenue B, was attacked by the rioters. The front doors were burst open, the windows of the building were all smashed with stones and brickbats, and all the goods and valuables were taken away. The store was completely stripped, nothing of value being left.

From this place the mob repaired to the lock and gunsmith store of JOHN WAGNER, No. 86 Avenue A. This was also broken open, sacked and robbed of the contents, and afterward the property was distributed among the rioters.

Late on Tuesday night the tailoring establishment of THOMAS EGAN, on Avenue A, was forced open by the mob, the doors and windows were all destroyed, and the place completely stripped of its contents.

A COLORED MAN BEATEN TO DEATH IN LEROY-STREET.

In the forepart of the day, on Tuesday, a colored man was set upon by a party of men and boys in Leroy-street, and beaten on the head, face and breast with large clubs, until life appeared to be extinct. They then stripped him of his raiment and left him for dead. A few citizens afterward conveyed him to the residence of a benevolent lady, where his wounds were dressed by a Surgeon, and everything possible was done to make the injured man comfortable. His injuries are so serious, however, that it is impossible for him to recover.

THE RIOTERS IN THE SEVENTH PRECINCT.

A colored man, named PETER HEUSTED, 63 years of age, came to the Seventh Precinct yesterday, suffering from severe injuries received at his residence, No. 74 Roosevelt-street. His head and face were horribly mangled, and several of his ribs were broken. His house was burned down and all of his property stolen. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition.

A colored man, named THOMAS LEWIS, aged 33 years, was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital in a dying state from the effects of a fracture of the skull and other injuries received by the mob at the corner of Market and Monroe streets.

Officer NIXON, of this Precinct, conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, a boy named KELLY, aged 16 years, who was shot in the lower part of the abdomen. The wound is believed to be fatal.

The grocery-store of HENRY SCHLOS, situated on the corner of Water and Governeur streets, was attacked by the mob, late on Tuesday night. After the plunderers had robbed it of all its contents, they set it on fire. Fortunately, the flames were extinguished by the firemen before they had communicated to the adjoining buildings.

DOINGS OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

Gov. SEYMOUR has established his Headquarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where Gen. WOOL resides, and he spent most of the day yesterday in consultation with the General and with the City authorities as to the speediest mode of restoring the public peace. He feels confident that the mob has no organization, and regards them as roving bands of lawless desperadoes bent on plunder. He is anxious that the people should follow the instructions set forth in his proclamation of Tuesday, and organize themselves into armed squads in their respective neighborhoods to protect their property and the peace of the City. The following letter, written by the Governor on Monday, may be of interest:

NEW-YORK, 13th July, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note about the draft. On Saturday last I sent my Adjutant-General to Washington for the purpose of urging a suspension of the draft, for I know that the City of New-York can furnish its full quota by volunteering. I have received a dispatch from Gen. SPRAGUE that *the draft is suspended*. There is no doubt that the conscription is postponed. I learn this from a number of sources. If I get any information of a change of policy at Washington, I will let you know. Truly yours,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Hon. SAMUEL SLOAN, President of the Hudson River Railroad Company, New-York.

The conjectures of the Governor contained in the above as to the postponement of the draft, were confirmed yesterday by the following note received from Assistant Provost Marshal NUGENT:

THE DRAFT.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

The draft has been suspended in New-York City and Brooklyn.

ROBERT NUGENT,
Colonel and Assistant Provost-Marshal-General.

AN ATTACK ON MR. GREELEY'S BOARDING-HOUSE—GREAT AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Late on Tuesday night, the rioters visited the house of Mr. SINCLAIR in Twenty-ninth-street. They had been informed that this was the residence of Mr. HORACE GREELEY, and the threats of vengeance which were uttered were many and loud. Mr. GREELEY had formerly boarded at this place, and the rioters believed the premises were his. The mob, numbering about a thousand, made a fierce attack on the building, but for a time all their efforts to force the doors were useless. Meantime a young man named HYDE mounted the front stoop and addressed the crowd. He said, "I am a good Democrat, and am bitterly opposed to the draft; but I do not wish to see private property destroyed. Mr. GREELEY does not reside here, and it is hard to see the private property of unoffending citizens wantonly destroyed. It is unjust to plunder and burn this residence simply because Mr. GREELEY once boarded here."

The mob could not understand the justness of this speech, and young HYDE was at once seized by the leaders, hurled to the pavement and beaten by men, women and children in the most cruel and inhuman manner. Just at the time when HYDE was believed to be expiring, a man named WILSON, residing in Twenty-ninth-street, aged about 50 years, was pointed out as Mr. GREELEY. The cry of "GREELEY" rapidly spread through the crowd, and the man WILSON was forthwith seized, his clothes entirely torn from his person, and he was most cruelly beaten upon the head and body until he became unconscious. At this point in the tragedy, Mrs. WILSON, the wife of the victim, ran out from a house opposite, and with uplifted hands, and agony of voice truly pitiable to hear, she implored the mob for Heaven's sake to desist and not to kill her husband. This wild appeal caused a lull among the rioters, and in the meantime three men caught up the body of WILSON and conveyed it to his residence. The crowd finding themselves foiled in reference to GREELEY alias WILSON, immediately turned their attention to HYDE, whom they swore they would hang and burn if caught. In the midst of this excitement the Police made their appearance and scattered the rioters, not, however, until Mr. SINCLAIR's house had been sacked and robbed of everything of value.

THE GAS HOUSES.

The mob has made several demonstrations upon the gas houses which they seem very anxious to destroy in order that they may the better carry out their schemes of plunder under cover of the universal darkness that would follow such a catastrophe. Frequent threats were made yesterday that they should be burned last night, but the authorities early saw the importance of securing the safety of these establishments, and ample preparations have been made to repel any force that can be brought to bear against them. Still the riot has not been without serious effect in reference to the supply of gas, owing to large numbers of the workmen employed in the gas houses (under the influence of threats from the rioters or from some other cause) leaving their post, as will be seen from the following note from the engineer of the Manhattan Gas Company:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please request our citizens to use the gas as sparingly as possible for a couple of nights; our men having been taken away, the supply of gas is limited.

Yours, &c., JOS. A. SABBATON, Engineer.

JULY 15, 1863.

THE RIOT IN THE TENTH PRECINCT.

A boy, 11 years of age, was brought to the Station-house of this Precinct late on Tuesday night. Some citizens from the corner of Pitt and Delancey streets found him dead in the street. He had been stabbed with a bayonet in four different parts of his body. His name was subsequently ascertained to be WM. H. THOMPSON. He resided with his parents at No. 38 Sheriff-street.

Nearly one hundred colored persons sought refuge in this Station from the infuriated mob.

THE PLUNDERING OF STORES IN THE ELEVENTH PRECINCT.

The dry goods store of Messrs. GOLDSCHMIDT & SOLINGER, No. 17 Avenue C, was broken open and sacked by a mob numbering at least a thousand, the most of whom were boys. The entire contents, valued at $40,000, were stolen.

The lumber-yard of OGDEN & Co., corner of Avenue C and Fourteenth-street, was set on fire, and the contents, valued at $50,000, entirely destroyed.

ANOTHER STATION HOUSE BURNED.

About midnight the mob proceeded to the Eighteenth Precinct Station house in Second-avenue and set fire to the building. The fire continued for upwards of two hours. The attack was so unexpected that no resistance could be offered with any prospect of success.

OTHER OUTRAGES.

An attempt was also made to sack the colored church in Lexington-avenue, but by the timely interference of the Police, any violence on this building was prevented.

The Thirteenth Ward was the scene of great excitement during the night. Bands of thieves, taking advantage of the occasion, joined themselves with the rioters for the purpose of plunder. They went into a lager-bier saloon, on the corner of Governeur and Division streets, and demolished the premises.

They also demolished another lager-bier saloon in Suffolk-street, between Grand and Hester streets, and drove a number of negroes who resided in the rear of the premises into the street. The colored people, however, took timely refuge in the Tenth Ward Station-house.

Throughout Grand-street the scene was almost all night one of intense excitement. Many of the stores were broken into, and the mob helped themselves to whatever they wanted.

The women and children which accompanied the mob, supplied themselves freely, and then the citizens of the ward, seeing no chance of any assistance from the City authorities, although there were soldiers in the Station-house near by, straightway held a meeting and resolved to take the law into their own hands. Accordingly, about fifty citizens, armed with all conceivable weapons, attacked the party while they were pillaging the boot and shoe store corner of Grand and Pitt streets, and completely dispersed the thieves, capturing five men and one boy.

Several of the rioters were severely wounded, but they, with the balance of their gang, made good their escape. This drama had hardly been ended, and the citizens retired to their houses, when a large military force made its appearance. Too much praise cannot be rendered to the citizens of the Thirteenth Ward for the fearless and energetic manner in which they disposed of these rogues.

Yesterday morning the Post-Office in this City was threatened, but ample means have been taken to protect it—it is strongly garrisoned, and is supplied with a heavy armament.

A strong detachment under Capt. WILKES, acting under orders of Brig.-Gen. BROWN, were yesterday morning sent to protect the Forty-Second-street Gas-house. Everything in that neighborhood is considered safe.

Yesterday morning a strong mob assembled in front of the residence of Judge WHITE, of the Superior Court of this City, and commenced demonstrations of a lawless character. The Judge put out his flag, which the mob ordered him to pull in again; this was refused, and as a consequence, several windows were broken. The crowd, however, were finally arrested by the police.

THE BODY OF COL. O'BRIEN.

It is now ascertained that the body of Col. O'BRIEN is at the dead-house. His murderers, after beating him in the most merciless manner with stones, bars of iron, bludgeons and slung-shots, stabbed him in several parts of his body and then dragged him through the gutters by a cord around his neck, then threw him into an area way and stood guard over him. His body was at length removed and conveyed by two priests to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital. He was almost naked and terribly mangled.

WAREHOUSES GUARDED.

There are three warehouses in the City, one in Worth-street, another in Franklin street, and another in White-street, which contain Government stores and munitions. These have been strongly guarded. The Old City Guard, under command of Col. BURNETT, Capts. JONES and MCNEAL, are strongly posted in at the building in Franklin-street. Col. ROWE is in command of a strong force of regulars in Worth-street, and Col. VREQUESACK is in command of a strong force on White-street.

These were all placed in position on Tuesday night. Assistant Provost-Marshal S. J. GLASSEY, under the direction of Gen. WOOL, had the entire management and disposition of the men, and posted them to the best advantage. Everything in these quarters is quiet.

SOME OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The four Coroners of this City were very busily engaged all day yesterday in holding inquests upon the victims of the riot. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body of MARTIN HALEY, who was shot through the heart by a pistol in the hands of a Mr. SMITH, at the shoe-store No. 159 Greenwich-street.

Also, on the body of W. C. WILLIAMS, a book-keeper, residing at No. 87 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn. The deceased was a young married man, of very peaceable habits, and took no part in the riot. He was shot through the heart at the burning of the Armory in Second avenue and Twenty-First-street.

The same Coroner held an inquest on the body of JANE BARRY, 10 years of age, who was killed by furniture which was thrown upon her at the burning of the Colored Orphan Asylum, in Fifth-avenue.

Also, on the body of JULIA HENNESSEY, a married woman, aged 35 years, who was shot in her house at No. 209 East Twentieth-street. The woman had fifteen minutes before been confined with an infant. The shot passed through her heart and also killed the child, which was lying beside her.

An inquest was held on the body of PATRICK FLANNIGAN, who was shot in the neck, in Broadway, near Twenty-ninth street, yesterday morning.

THOMAS RILEY came to his death from being beaten with clubs at No. 253 East Twenty-first-street. He was about forty-one years of age, and was one of the leaders in the riots of Monday and Tuesday.

JOHN MARTIN was clubbed to death at No. 30 Hamilton-street by the mob. He was a respectable man, and took no part in the riot.

An inquest was held upon VALENTINE REUTTLIN, a German, aged 39 years, who was shot at the burning of the Armory in Twenty-sixth-street. He was one of the ringleaders of the riot.

Coroners RANNEY, COLLIN and WILDEY were also engaged during the whole day in different portions of the City in holding inquests, but owing to the great number of dead, no returns had been made at the office at a late hour last evening.

POLICEMEN SHOT.

The following officers of the Twenty-fifth Precinct (Broadway Squad) were shot on Tuesday night while on duty between Ninth and Tenth avenues: ALBERT D. ROBINSON, EDWARD DIPPLE and JOHN HODGSON. They were taken to the New-York Hospital, where their wounds were dressed. They are regarded as being in a very critical condition.

THE RIOT AT HARLEM.

A great many erroneous reports have been circulated about the depredations committed by the mob at Harlem. There is no truth in the report that any of the bridges there have been burned or even molested. The only damage done has been the burning of Mr. HANSIN's factory early Tuesday morning. Small bands of the rioters, composed in great part of boys, have amused themselves by prowling about the streets shouting, singing and drinking, and a great many threats have been made, but no violent acts committed except the above. The demonstration in Harlem did not commence till Monday night, after the news of the down-town riot had got generally circulated, and by Tuesday night the citizens had fully organized themselves and were prepared to defend themselves and their property. A knowledge of this fact by the rioters probably deterred them from entering on a general system of plunder. Most of the men who joined in the prowling gangs are well known there and will brought to justice at the proper time.

RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATIONS ON STATEN ISLAND.

A mob, consisting of men and boys, are going around the different towns and villages in Richmond County, armed with clubs, and at every place their number is increased. They have possession of the arms that were in the Lyceum, and they say it is their intention to go to the County Jail and get a negro, who is confined there, and hang him.

They are also going to Fort Richmond to get possession of the arms at that place; they also have several houses in view, which they intend to destroy, among them that of JOHN C. THOMPSON. A small force of military, if on hand, could easily put down this mob.

AT YORKVILLE.

The vicinity of Yorkville was also haunted on Tuesday night with the mob, and there being no military or police force on the spot at the time, they had undisputed sway for nearly all night. Several houses were torn down, and a vast amount of irreparable mischief perpetrated. The house of Mr. GRAY, of Yorkville, was fired no less than four times, by the marauders, and they at last succeeded in getting it in a full blaze. A reign of terror prevails among the population of this vicinity, many of them have packed up whatever of value they can carry with them in a hasty flight, and have left for the country. The upper part of the town was almost the entire night in complete possession of the mob.

A WORD FOR OUR FIREMEN.

The firemen of this City deserve the heartiest thanks and gratitude at the hands of the citizens of our metropolis.

Notwithstanding the fact that they have run great risks in attempting to extinguish the conflagrations kindled by the mob, they have been fearless and prompt in the execution of their duties.

In many places where they have been called upon to extinguish the flame of the marauders, they have met with some opposition from the crowd, yet they have persevered fearlessly in the performance of their duties, and have worked untiringly to save property from destruction.

The citizens cannot be too grateful to this highly useful class in our community. They deserve the best thanks and gratitude of all true and law-abiding men.

DEFENCES OF THE TIMES OFFICE.

Last night the TIMES Office again presented itself in a state of the most formidable defence. It appeared able to withstand a long siege before it would surrender to the mob.

Pursuant to the following order, Lieut. CHARLES B. SMITH took command of the defences of this building.

PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, July 15, 1863.

Lieut. Smith:

SIR: In my absence you will attend to the defences of this post as now arranged, and are authorised to call upon the troops under command of Capt. GREYSSON, and the Light battery for support in the event of attack.

(Signed,) J. W. ADAMS,
Col. Commanding.

Lieut. SMITH had under his command about thirty regulars and one hundred and fifty volunteers; in addition to this, he had two cannon posted—one commanding Spruce and Nassau streets, the other commanding the range of Park-place.

Lieut. SMITH had most judiciously posted sentries along the street, from Spruce-street to Tammany Hall, and from Park Row to Nassau-street, fronting the TIMES Office.

These were relieved about 4 o'clock this morning by fresh sentries, and the utmost good order prevailed during the entire night.

THE TIMES AGAIN ILLUMINATED.

The partial illumination of the TIMES Building on Tuesday night had the intended effect of annoying the thieves and assassins whose deeds alone befit the darkness. Last night, therefore, for the especial benefit of the mobocracy, the illumination was repeated, but on a more extensive and splendid scale. Our front on Printing House-square not only cast bright rays far out toward Chatham and Centre streets, eliciting the admiration of all good citizens, but on the Park-row side also the immense flaming eagle, holding the fiery scroll of Union, gazed fixedly at the blazing arch of light above, that figured in jets of gold the name of the NEW-YORK TIMES. Seen from Broadway through the softening foliage of the trees in the Park, the illumination was charming enough to all who saw it, save to the scoundrels but for whose threats it would not have been made.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE MOB.

The scoundrels and roughs—the Blood Tubs and Plug Uglies of Baltimore, and the Scuylkill Rangers and other rowdies of Philadelphia—are reported to have come to the City in large numbers to make common cause with the Dead Rabbits, Mackerelvilles, and other leading spirits of the riot in their work of carnage and plunder. The scoundrels cannot afford to miss this golden opportunity of indulging their brutal natures, and at the same time serving their colleagues the Copperheads and secesh sympathizers.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

The Seventh regiment New-York National Guard arrived last evening from Harrisburgh; also the Sixty-fifth (Buffalo) regiment, with a battery. They reported to Gov. SEYMOUR. Other regiments will arrive to-day.

THE COMMON COUNCIL ON THE DRAFT.

A special meeting of both Boards of the Common Council was held yesterday, and $2,5000,000 appropriated to pay $300 exemption to poor men who may be drafted. See official report in another column.

THE NATIONALITY OF THE RIOTERS.

The *Tribune* of yesterday morning has the following: "It is a curious fact, that of all the arrests made, every one is Irish." However this may be, it is a fact, patent to every one who has seen anything of the mob, that it is composed almost exclusively of Irishmen and boys. In view of this fact, the following appeal from the distinguished prelate whom the Irish particularly revere, and whom everybody respects, is timely and appropriate:

An Appeal to the Irish Catholics from Archbishop Hughes.

In the present disturbed condition of the City, I will appeal not only to them, but to all persons who love God and revere the holy Catholic religion which they profess, to respect also the laws of man and the peace of society, to retire to their homes with as little delay as possible, and disconnect themselves from the seemingly deliberate intention to disturb the peace and social rights of the citizens of New-York. If they are Catholics, or of such of them as are Catholics, I ask, for God's sake—for the sake of their holy religion—for my sake, if they have any respect for the Episcopal authority—to dissolve their associations with reckless men, who have little regard either for Divine or human laws.

†JOHN,
Archbishop of New-York.

RIOTERS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

On Tuesday morning a band of about 70 or 80 coarse-looking men passed along the Harlem Railroad, from Mott Haven to the junction with the New-Haven road, a mile or so above Williams' Bridge, and tore up the track at several points. Going up they passed through the suburbs of Morrissania, and through the village of West Farms, going along with clubs, but with quite orderly demeanor, offering no one any indignity. It was understood from them that they were bent on obstructing the railroad, fearing that it might be used to bring troops over from the East. The crowd came in part from New-York, it was believed, and in Westchester County they were joined by a considerable number of the railroad laborers and others. At Williams' Bridge they tore up the track three different times, and it was twice relaid by a section of workmen, who twice fled from the rioters. Exasperated at the prompt manner in which the track was relaid, they set to work to burn the passenger depot at Williams' Bridge, but were dissuaded from this purpose on being assured that it was private property, belonging to the man who keeps a refreshment saloon in it. They broke open the ticket office, however, and threw the papers and tickets outdoors, scattering and destroying them by tearing them up. They then destroyed the telegraph apparatus, and afterward broke down the telegraph and cut down three or four of the poles. When they proceeded up the track, news of their progress reached the village of Mount Vernon, three miles distant, on the New-Haven Railroad. It was supposed they were going there to destroy the cartridge factory of Messrs. DOW & JOHNSON, who recently located there. The firm took every precaution to disappoint the rioters, if they came there. The hands were all dismissed for the day. These are chiefly young girls. The stock of powder and other material was then removed to the magazine, which is located some distance off, in an out-of-the way place. The report that rioters were likely to visit the village created much consternation. Some families left their houses, and went to others considered more secure. In consequence of the cars not running, many of the male residents, who mostly come to the City daily, were at home, and steps were taken to defend private property from damage. The rioters did not come near the village, but went on up the Harlem road. Had they visited Mount Vernon they probably would have met with a damaging repulse, the citizens being determined to resist them and to put them down. On Wednesday morning the track was all in good order on both roads, the brakes having been repaired, but no cars were running, in consequence of the disturbed state of affairs in the City. Persons who felt obliged to come to the City came in private conveyances and on foot. In going back all sorts of means were resorted to. Conveyances were scarce, and exorbitant prices were in general asked for them. In many cases even ladies walked from Harlem Bridge out from one to ten miles, rather than pay the excessively high prices charged for wagons. The people living out of town, and doing business in the City, at least those who daily travel over the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, have suffered great inconvenience this week. One train went out on each road on Monday night, from Mott-Haven, but on Tuesday morning the trains were all running right again. Tuesday afternoon no trains ran, nor did any run yesterday. Every night this week, persons going to Mount Vernon and above there have been from two to five hours in making the journey.

DOINGS IN BROOKLYN.

The city continues quiet, and there is no apprehension that the peace of the community will in any way be disturbed. The draft having been suspended for the present, there can be no pretext whatever for inaugurating scenes of disorder.

The exempt members of the different regiments now absent have effected organizations, and the Arsenal and City Armory are guarded night and day.

The Mayor was requested by prominent citizens to call a public meeting, but in consequence of the present excitable state of the public mind it was deemed advisable not to do so.

The Sheriff of Kings County has issued the following appeal to the citizens:

The undersigned, Sheriff of the County of Kings, congratulates the inhabitants of said County upon the peace and good order which have been hitherto maintained in their midst, notwithstanding the violence and excitement prevalent in the adjoining City. He earnestly exhorts all citizens to render prompt and entire obedience to the laws, and to abstain from all acts, assemblages and words tending to any breach of the peace. And he suggests that all citizens may render essential service in the maintenance of law and order by enrolling themselves in companies, and designating proper persons for the purpose of communicating with the undersigned, that in case of violence they may be forthwith summoned as a posse, in aid of the authorities, in maintaining good order. He suggests the Station-houses of the Police in the various precincts as convenient and proper places for such enrollment, and that the Police will extend all reasonable facilities for such purpose.

ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL, Sheriff.

Dated, BROOKLYN, July 15, 1863.

Several persons were brought before Justice PERRY, yesterday, on the charge of stealing from BROOKS BROTHERS clothing store, in New-York, during the sacking of that establishment on Tuesday. They were arrested at Catharine Ferry, having in their possession bundles of clothing, consisting of coats, pants, vests, collars, boxes of buttons, thread and trimmings, amounting in value to about $150. The accused gave their names as ANN MOORE, THOMAS SMITH, ANTHONY SMITH and RICHARD SALENBERGH. Mr. BROOKS was sent for and identified the goods, and the parties were committed to jail for further examination.

EXCITEMENT IN JAMAICA—A NUMBER OF STORES ROBBED.

The disorderly proceedings originating in New-York have spread to the village of Jamaica, in Queens County, and has resulted in the sacking of several stores. It appears that on Tuesday about 1,000 men appeared in the streets, and after sacking the Provost-Marshal's office, attacked the stores and helped themselves to such things as they wanted. The rioters were nearly all strangers. There was scarcely a familiar face to the old residents among them. There being no force to preserve order, the mob had it their own way. A meeting of citizens was promptly called and several companies were organized, Mr. AARON A. DEGRAW was delegated to go to New-York for arms, in which he succeeded and a sufficient number of muskets to arm the law-abiding citizens were sent out yesterday morning. They now deem themselves amply prepared for any emergency. The rioters impressed a number of unwilling citizens into their ranks as they marched along, but all such got out of the way as soon as they could. The citizens promise the fellows a warm reception should they again make their appearance.

Sixty cases of uniforms were in the Marshal's office. Of these about thirty cases were heaped in the streets and set on fire. The uniforms and accoutrements which were saved, were brought to the Navy-yard last night for safe keeping.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board met at the Alms-house yesterday. A number of bills were audited and a resolution was offered appropriating $200,000 toward paying exemption fees for such poor men with large families who may be drafted. The subject was laid over for one week.

DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN-ELEVATORS IN THE ATLANTIC DOCK BY FIRE—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Two of the immense grain-elevators in Atlantic Dock Basin were destroyed by fire last night, involving great loss of property. They were set on fire by a mob consisting of about 200 men, supposed to be grain-shovelers formerly employed by the owners of the elevators, who, since the strike, had made threats that they would destroy them. The mob made their appearance shortly after 11 o'clock, and crossing four vessels, which lay between the dock and the Centre-pier Elevator, commenced throwing stones. Only four men were present, and feeling themselves unable to resist, barricaded the doors, and made their escape into a small boat. A barrel of pitch, taken from HAFF's storehouse was placed on the elevator and ignited. The flames spread rapidly, and it was present, but soon enveloped. The mob then set fire to the floating elevator, owned by Mr. B. BARKER, that also was soon in flames, and they then turned their attention to a mud-scow belonging to the Atlantic Dock Company, which shared a similar fate. The incendiaries then left, and were seen no more in the neighborhood. They threatened, on leaving, that other elevators in Erie Basin would next be attended to. The firemen were promptly on hand, but were unable to do more than to protect the neighboring vessels, all of which were hauled to a safe distance as fast as practicable. The elevators and scow was burned to the water's edge. The police and Mayor of the City were all was quiet. There was not a sign of disorderly conduct. Everything transpired peaceably. The incendiaries having accomplished their object, kept at a distance. The Central Pier Elevator was owned by SMITH, FANCHER & Co., and was constructed at a cost of $60,000. The Floating Elevator was the property of W. B. BARKER, and worth $25,000. The scow is valued at $5,000. Everything was destroyed. The reserved military were in readiness to act, if occasion should require, but their services were not needed.

DOINGS IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

The excitement in Brooklyn (E. D.) is subsiding. During Tuesday night and yesterday it ran pretty high in the Fourteenth Ward of the city, but the announcement that the draft has been suspended by the authorities has produced a most happy effect. Citizens are rapidly enrolling in volunteer companies, and all is doing that is necessary to maintain the good order of the city.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of those partially disaffected took place in the open air, at which it was resolved to organize for a resistance of the draft until it should have been decided by the Courts. Col. EDWARD TAYLOR addressed the crowd, and all was orderly and quiet.

At Jamaica, on Tuesday evening, a mob of 50 persons broke into a store, and taking therefrom $3,000 worth of soldiers' uniforms, burned them.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS IN JERSEY CITY.

On Tuesday night a few hundred persons, mostly boys, assembled at the railroad crossing in Jersey City; but, through the efforts of Father KELLY, Sheriff MCANALLY and Chief of Police REILY, they committed no acts of violence further than hunting negroes, &c. Yesterday, toward evening, they began to show a restless spirit, and the negroes nearly all left the city for the country. Threats were made to burn the Bethesda Baptist Church, and also to destroy the property of prominent citizens.

MORE MILITARY ORGANIZING.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST N. Y. CAVALRY.

There will be a meeting of the old members of the First New-York Cavalry, now in the City, at 9 o'clock this morning, in the arsenal, corner of Thirty-Fifth-street and Seventh avenue, to organize a cavalry company for duty in the present emergency. The company will be immediately equipped by the City authorities. The call is made by Capt. ADAMS, Capt. BATTERSLY, Lieut. LAVERTY and Lieut. LANGERKE, and all members now in the City are earnestly invited to attend.

"ATTENTION," OLD THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—New-York, July 16, 1863.—In accordance with the request of Major-Gen. WOOL, commanding Department of the East, the officers and members of the old Thirty-eighth regiment, (second Scott Life Guard,) are requested to meet at Central Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets, this morning, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of tendering our services for the protection of United States and State property. All old soldiers of other regiments are invited to join us.

JAS. D. POTTER, late Lieut.-Col. 38th N. Y. V.
ROBT. F. ALLASON, late Lieut.-Col. 38th N. Y. V.
Capt. GEO. M. DENNETT, late of Co. D.
Capt. JACOB LEONARD, late of Co. A.
Capt. ROBT. S. WATSON.
Capt. CURVILLIER.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—The old members of this regiment are requested to assemble at headquarters, No. 300 Broadway, and enroll themselves into companies to repress the insurrection. Members of the old regiments now in the City are invited to join. Arms and ammunition will be issued.

WM. T. C. GROWER,
Colonel Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS, WILSON'S ZOUAVES, CAMP SPRAGUE, July 15, 1863.—By order of Gov. SEYMOUR, I hereby assume command of the State and Volunteer forces on Staten Island for the purpose of suppressing riot and maintaining law and order. I call upon all good citizens to report at once for military duty, and all members and friends of the Sixth regiment New-York volunteers, are requested to rally round their old commander. They will report to Maj. BURGESS, at No. 639 Broadway, New-York, for transportation, or at the Camp, New-Dorp, S. I.

First Lieut. JAS. ENTWISLE is appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

WM. WILSON,
Colonel, Commanding Troops on Staten Island.

ORDER FOR A MEETING OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.—HEADQUARTERS, NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. N. G.—In compliance with peremptory orders from Major-Gen. SANDFORD, the members and ex-members of this regiment will assemble this morning, July 16, at the City-Guard Armory, No. 654 Broadway, at 10 o'clock, in full fatigue dress. Those members not having uniforms will appear in citizen's dress, as the emergency requires the presence of every man. By order of

Capt. JOHN W. DAVIS, Commanding.
CHARLES R. BRAINE, Acting Adjutant.

THE EAGLE ENGINE COMPANY.—The members of Eagle Engine Company No. 13 held a meeting at their house last evening, and formed themselves into a Home Guard to protect the property in their neighborhood from the rioters.

CALL FOR MOUNTED PATROLS.—It has become a matter of vital importance in the present disturbed condition of the City that the streets should be properly patrolled, that speedy information may be thus obtained of the first signs of gatherings of disaffected persons.

To this end the sons of gentlemen, merchants and others who own, or can control, the use of horses for the purpose, are invited to report mounted to the

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

DECREES ISSUED BY GEN. FOREY.

How He Regulates the Press.

Organization of a Supreme Government.

ALMONTE AT ITS HEAD.

Movements of Juarez and his Adherents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, July 10, 1863.

The English mail steamer *Trent* arrived here on the 6th inst., from Vera Cruz. By order of the superior authority the publication of all newspapers in the Capital had been forbidden, except the *Boletin Oficial* of the Government. Whatever news has been brought comes only through French sources. Ample details as far as they can be depended upon are given in a review of news published in Mexico City, on the 2 th ult., from which we give the following extracts:

Several decrees have been made, one of which regulates the Press. No papers can be established without permission of the authority; there are to be responsible editors, and writings are to have the signatures of the authors; a moderate discussion of the acts of the Administration is permitted, and there are forbidden attacks on individuals, discussing that which may compromise sacred interests or lower the respect and dignity of the clergy, and all controversy about the laws and institutions that its representatives may give to the country. In the penal part the system existing in France. Another declaring null and of no value, as impeding the carrying out of the law of sequestration, all sales of the goods of persons comprised in said law that have been made in Mexico, from the 10th of June, which have been made in the other places occupied. Another fixing the legal value of the principal gold coins of the United States, Spain and France. Another creating the Superior Committee of government composed of 55 members. This Committee is to appoint three Mexican citizens who are to be intrusted with the Executive power and two Supernumeraries for their high functions. Those appointed are to undertake immediately the direction of public affairs. The Superior Committee are to be divided into several sections to deliberate upon matters belonging to the different Ministerial departments. The same Committee, to form the Assembly of Notables, will associate with these 215 individuals, chosen from among the citizens of Mexico, without distinction of caste or class. This Assembly will occupy itself, before anything else, with the form of definitive Government in Mexico, there being necessary the vote of at least two-thirds of the above. If, after three days' scrutiny, a majority is not obtained, the Executive can dissolve the Assembly, and the Superior Committee will proceed to forming another, to which the members of the first can belong. According to the same decree the members of the Executive Power are to divide among themselves the six Ministerial offices; the abovenamed power will receive for promulgation, as decrees, the resolutions of the Assembly of Notables, having, with respect to them, the right of veto. The projects of law, prepared by the Superior Committee, will be transmitted by it to the Assembly. Finally, the functions of the Executive Power will cease from the moment of the installation of the definitive Government proclaimed by the Assembly of Notables.

Another decree names the individuals that form the Superior Committee, proposed by the Minister of the Emperor. The decree provides for their entering immediately on the exercise of their functions. Another, outlaws any person belonging to a band of armed malefactors. Those who are apprehended, are to be judged by a court-martial, invested with discretional powers, and to be established wherever it is necessary. There is no appeal against the sentence which is to be put in force in four and twenty hours.

On the 23d ult., Gen. FOREY issued a proclamation, announcing the election made by the Superior Committee of the Government of Gen. ALMONTE, the Archbishop of Mexico, and Gen. SALAS to be intrusted with the executive power until the establishment of a definitive power. "The names," he observes, "which I have just given are known to you, they enjoy the public esteem and all the consideration due to services afforded and honorableness of character. You may be therefore tranquil, as I am, about the future which is going to be prepared for you by this triumvirate which will take the reins of Government from the 24th of June." Further, as he observes, "in putting into the hands of those three provisional Chiefs of the Nation, the powers which circumstances had given me to exercise them for your profit, I wish to thank you for the active and intelligent coöperation that I have found in you; I shall always preserve a precious recollection of these relations which have made me appreciate in their true value your patriotism and adhesion to order, which make you so worthy of the interest of France and the Emperor."

On the 24th there was published by public proclamation the decree of the Superior Committee, appointing to exercise the Executive power, their Excellencies Señors ALMONTE, LA BASTIDA and SALAS, and Señors Dr. DON JUAN BATISTA ORMAECHEA, Bishop elect of Talancinego, and the Magistrate DON JOSE IGNACIO PAVON, as supernumary. The municipality of the city were present at the public proclamation, and some of the troops of MARQUEZ' division formed the column of honor and served the battery that fired the salute. There was playing of music, ringing of bells, and the flags of France and Mexico waved over the public buildings, the latter being to the right. On the 25th, at noon, the act of installing the Executive took place. The three persons who are to exercise it having assembled in Gen. ALMONTE'S house, they proceeded in the State carriage to the national palace, inside of which the troops formed two lines for them to pass through to the former Chamber of Deputies. There they sat under a canopy, together with the President of the Superior Committee, DON TEODOSIO LARES. Gen. FOREY and the French Minister occupied seats placed in front of the table, and in the remaining chairs were seated the members of the Committee, the political and municipal authorities, the members of the Corporation, those of the Faculty of Doctors of the University, Generals, members of the Staff, &c., the galleries being filled with people. Gen. ALMONTE pronounced before the Crucifix the following words: "We, the members of the Executive power, swear to fulfill faithfully and truly the charge which has been intrusted to us; to defend the independence and sovereignty of the nation; to assure order, peace, and to procure in all the general felicity. If so we do, may God reward us, and if not, bring us to account." ALMONTE afterward addressed a short discourse to the Counsellors, explaining this spontaneous oath, and asking the intelligence of the Committee to assist the Executive. "To fulfill," said he, "as far as possible, the arduous task that you have confided to the limited capacity of the individuals who compose it, we count upon the efficacious protection of His Majesty's Government, the Emperor of the French, the support of his valiant army and the favor of the Almighty." Señor LARES replied to this speech in dignified and cordial language, offering the Executive the coöperation of the Council; after which all the assembly proceeded to the Cathedral, where the *Te Deum* was chanted, with a full orchestra by the venerable metropolitan chapter, the members of the Executive occupying the platform on the right, and Gen. FOREY, with M. SALIGNY, the Tribune, in front. The people filled the spacious naves of the cathedral, and at the conclusion of the religious ceremony the assembly returned to the palace, in the grand reception saloon of which the Government received the congratulations of the Council, of Gen. MARQUEZ in the name of the army, of the civil and municipal Prefects, of the Ecclesiastical Chapter, and of the Rector of the University. Gen. ALMONTE returned thanks for the patriotic manifestations, and concluded by giving cheers for religion, independence and the integrity of the country, which were enthusiastically repeated by the assembly, not without giving others for Gen. ALMONTE, Gen. MARQUEZ, France, its Emperor, the Empress and "the Mexican monarchy." The firing of cannon and the ringing of bells gave greater pomp to the ceremony of the installation of the new Government.

In the meanwhile JUAREZ and his Ministers, followed by an armed force, have sought refuge at San Luis Potosi, where they arrived on the 9th. They are recruiting people to replace the army which they took away from here, and which were mostly disbanded on the way. They impose the usual loans, according to their system, and have ordered all commercial communication to be cut off with the places that are not subject to their authority, under pretence of depriving the enemy of resources, when the only result of such a measure will be the consummation of the ruin of private fortunes. A circular of MUNEZ authorizes all armed bodies to confiscate goods sent in that direction, and to treat their conductors as guilty of treason. This same so-called Government has protested against the acts done in Mexico City, and has fulminated anathemas against all who shall take office or manifest in any manner their adhesion to the French intervention.

The number of those anathematized is already considerable, reckoning among them all the most distinguished of our society, while the industrious and active part of our people rejoice in comparing the liberty and guarantees which they now enjoy, with the unjust taxes, levies, and disorders of every kind, to which they were exposed not a month ago. The greater part of the employes and private persons who followed the fugitive Power have returned to Mexico, where nobody troubles them, and enjoy the advantages of perfect civil order.

The towns in the interior are panting to welcome in their turn the day of their emancipation, which, no doubt, events like those at Zacatecas will hasten, where, on the taking of Puebla being known on the 27th of May, there was a riot, and the houses of some French merchants were sacked. Toluca has sent Commissioners to Mexico, entreating to receive within its walls the allied forces.

Pachuco has these already inside its gates, and Gen. MESIA, who has arrived at the Capital with his forces, and been cordially received by the Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary army, is preparing to take an active part in the campaign, the prompt and happy termination of which is presaged by premature risings like that of Tenange del Valle, in the old State of Mexico, and that of Puneardino, in Michoacan. Once that the expedition of peace is *en route*, the different forces that have made *pronunciamientos* in Jalisco, Aguascalvertes, Zacatecas and other States, will be able to act in conjunction with them. The inutility of resistance, and the consideration of the vandal-like character which it must necessarily take, will cause many opponents to lay down their arms, as has just been done by Col. CHAVANNI, or decide them to offer their services to the Provisional Government, like commander MARTINEZ, who presented himself with two hundred men, whom he had at Atusco, to Gen. VICARIO, the district of Tlalpan being by this made tranquil.

In the meanwhile the French army and the people of Mexico City fraternize more and more every day, the citizens rejoiced at seeing restored to their former liberty and pomp the ceremonies of their religious worship, and the warriors of the first nation in the world joining in them. Gen. FOREY invites to his table the civil authorities, and the French officers are getting ready a sumptuous ball, which is to take place next Monday at the Grand National Theatre, and to which their families have been invited, without any distinction of political hue.

By the side of agreeable things the more serious affairs go hand in hand. Before the ball the citizens will possibly be convoked to give their vote on the form of government which has to be established definitively in the nation.

M. COURTOISE DE HURBAL, the General of artillery to take the vacant place of M. LANNIERE, killed at the siege of Puebla, arrived at Vera Cruz in the French mail steamer *Vera Cruz*, from St. Nazaire, and with him 110 others, including officers and privates, the greater part belonging to the artilley. They were to leave immediately for the interior.

Gen. LLAVE, one of those who escaped from Orizaba, was said to be at Tlacopallam.

In the transport steamer *Entreprerarte*, there arrived at Vera Cruz on the 29th ult., companies of artillery and engineers, cannon, and a large quantity of warlike materials, intended for the French expeditionary army.

According to the *Eco del Comercio* of Vera Cruz, of the 30th ult., Commander DON EDUARDO AREVALO took possession, on the 18th, of Tobasco, capital of the State of the same name. He attacked it first by water and afterward by land, with artillery and infantry; the contest began at the break of day, but the town was not finally occupied until the night of the 11th, so great was the resistance of JUAREZ's partisans. It appears that the besieged had only 40 killed and wounded, and the besiegers 2 of the former and 15 of the latter.

Before the Juarez Government left Mexico, the general Congress of the Republic celebrated its last session. This act took place on the 31st of May, the President himself being present. Speeches suitable for the circumstances were made by him and the President of the Chamber, and immediately afterwards, as is already known, the Government and its official agents proceeded to San Louis Potosi, appointed by Juarez to be the Provincial capital of the Republic.

Here, the President directed an address to Mexicans, explaining the reasons for abandoning the capital, and saying that he had selected San Louis as a place which *unites so many facilities for carrying on war against the enemy*. The proclamation terminates with an appeal to unite.

By the Ministers of Foreign Relations and of Government, there was published at the same time a circular, dated June 10, by which, from that day, the supreme Government is declared to be installed at San Luis, and that the high federal powers would exercise their functions there according to the decree published to that effect.

Another circular of the same date, and from the Minister of War for the time being, Gen. BERRIOZABEL, declares that the Government is decided to continue resistance, and orders the different Governors to increase the number of troops that are in their States, to create new corps, and to remit by all the mails details of the number of the same of which they can dispose.

The permanent Committee of the Congress, presided over by Señors ZARCO and LERDO DE FEJIDA, was likewise installed at San Luis.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 1st inst., mentions that Gen. SANTA ANNA'S son, who had arrived there by the English mail steamer, was immediately arrested by order of the French authorities and sent on board the French flagship.

The *Monitor Franco Mexicano*, which began to be published in Puebla after the occupation of that city by the French, and which is now published in Mexico, gives an account of an official communication in its issue of the 20th ult., which deserves to be applauded:

"Since the arrival of the French army in Mexico, numerous complaints had been made to the Commander-in-Chief of the conduct of one BUTRON, who, at the head of a gang of about 200 men, made incursions round about the Capital, plundering the estates, demanding ransom of the proprietors, seizing and ill treating the natives and travelers. The Commander-in-Chief will never permit that acts of this kind shall be committed where the flag of France waves."

"By his order, BUTRON and the whole of his gang have been seized and put in prison in the city until there is applied to them the just punishment reserved for their misdeeds."

BUTRON formed a part of the reactionary army, but when JUAREZ made an appeal to all Mexicans for the defence of Puebla, he joined ORTEGA'S army. Some time before the occupation of Puebla by the French, he went over again to the latter, and was defeated by the adherents of JUAREZ; but having kept a part of the forces which accompanied him, he succeeded in arriving in the neighborhood of Mexico City, where he pretended to be in favor of the intervention, but in reality being employed in robbing all who fell into his hands and plundering the estates.

MANIFESTO OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE POWER TO THE NATION.

MEXICANS: Having been appointed by the Superior Committee of Government to exercise the supreme power of the nation, it is right that we should instruct you of the very grave situation in which we find ourselves, and of our designs in fulfilling the mighty charge that we have received.

Never was the Mexican nation seen with more misfortunes nor with more solid hopes. A disciplined and courageous army, a great and civilized Power, have undertaken to save us from the unfathomable abyss of evils to which as blindly as impiously a misled minority of our countrymen have brought us. They labor for our national restoration, not by the terror of arms nor by anti-social principles. The force that comes to protect us will only be used to conquer that which persists in destroying us; to the errors which have perverted us, there will be opposed the truths that regenerate nations; to the demoralization which has overturned everything, there will be applied the justice which maintains the order of nations.

We know how many sophisms and calumnies those who have persisted in our ruin have employed and employ to diffuse among you aversion or mistrust with respect to the intervention. Compare their sophisms with the facts which you behold; their calumnies with the conduct which is observed; their insidious promises with the evidence of the disasters and desolation that you contemplate. Compare the deeds with the words of the magnanimous and enlightened Emperor. No hostility to the nation, and sufficient mildness even toward those who compromise it and tyrannize over it. Driving from the capital the power which the pretended constitution of 1857 systematized in evil, by evil and for evil, the representatives of the Emperor have made no delay in establishing the Provisional Mexican Government, which will govern until the nation, more amply represented, shall fix freely and definitively the form of government which Mexicans ought to have permanently. The chimeras of conquest, with which it was attempted to alarm the thoughtless, are made evident and vanish. Mexico has again self-government, and is able and at liberty to choose among all the political institutions that which suits it best, and has the most glorious titles and firmest guarantees of stability.

In the meantime it is incumbent upon us to govern *ad interim* this suffering and disorganized nation. A task immensely arduous and complicated and much superior to our strength. Can we in our transitory administration repair the disorders and injuries of half a century? That which was founded by three centuries of peace and a gradual progress, is not restored in a few days. We can only aspire to take the road and guide you in the first steps. No doubt Divine Providence reserves to more competent persons the consummating all the moral, social, political and industrial restoration of Mexico.

The work is grand and will be the sooner realized according as your coöperation is decided and general. We shall do very little, if just men of all classes, parties and ranks of our society, do not aid our intentions in their respective spheres.

We behold you vacillating and uncertain about the future of our beloved country, as dejected with cares and anxieties, as fearful of new misfortunes, anxious for place and mistrustful of provoking new wars; ruined and panting for tranquillity to restore your fortunes; with aversion for the political and administrative theories which we have tried, and jealous of trying other new ones. Order and disorder, misery and prosperity, conciliation and discord are at your choice. You have two powers in view; one whose long tyranny and bad passions you have so wofully experienced, and another whose measured and just behavior you are able to observe. The one which is not satisfied with all the treasures nor with your most necessary furniture, and the other which commences by relieving you of taxes and introducing the severest economy. The one which fled from this city without any other support than the faction whose illegitimate interests it foments, and the other which, solidly fixed in Europe, will rest upon the legitimate interests and cardinal principles of society. That, in short, which sacrificing to personal interest or that of party all that was orderly, just, useful, respectable and sacred, brought our country to wars; and this, which, by the light and unconquered force of Catholicism, according to the invincible rules of good government, and supported by the bountiful protection of France, omitted nothing, that Mexico may rise in the new world as vigorous, enlightened and improved as corresponds to the admirable abundance of her elements of prosperity.

Very grave affairs are about to occupy our attention. Peace, which has its roots only in justice and well defined liberty, agriculture now so decayed, the basis of every kind of industry, and which, for so long, has been the common prey of revolutionists and highwaymen; commerce, so paralyzed and fallen from the public insecurity in the country; mining, a first-rate branch of industry, in decay from the prejudices and special burden which it has suffered; the unmeasured exactions in the towns and the demoralizations in agreements; the arts either destroyed or impoverished; the administration of justice, with some honorable exceptions, so corrupt and tardy; security on the highways or in the inhabited places altogether lost; the vagrancy of all classes and ranks serving as a food for disorder and national depravation; finally the reparation of the moral and physical disasters made by the so-called system of liberty and reform for which the two Powers will coöperate together as far as concerns them, united or separate, and the tribunals in cases within their competency.

The well-deserving army will likewise merit a preferable attention and their sufferings will be taken into consideration, proceeding without delay to its reorganization. The worthy mutilated of the national independence will not be forgotten, nor less the suffering widows of the honored soldiers who have died in defence of their country.

The Catholic religion is reëstablished and free. The Church will exercise its authority without having an enemy in the Government, and the State will concert with it the manner of resolving the grave questions that are pendent.

The atheism which has been planted in the establishments of instruction and the infamous propagander of immoral doctrines which have ruined us must cease. Catholic instruction, solid and of the greatest possible extent, and new literary careers and guarantees for good teachers, will be the object of our labors.

We have still to get rid of the so-called Constitutional Government, which is only able and only knows to do evil; which courts no good in its career of innovations and destruction. Whilst it exists, we Mexicans shall have no peace, nor our fortunes security, nor commerce increase. The Franco-Mexican army will, as the first act they perform, pursue it until it surrenders, or is driven from the national territory; and in proportion as the towns shake off their intolerable yoke, they will begin to feel the repose and prosperity which the people already liberated enjoy. At the same time, suitable measures will be dictated to expedite the pacification of the Departments, and diminish the ruin which the agents of demagogueism still occasion them.

Our misdeeds and the acts committed by terrorists against friendly nations have discredited us in the Old World. Good and dignified relations will be opened again with injured Governments and with the Sovereign Pontiff; every effort will be made to ratify the obligations of Mexico with friendly Powers. And with the protection of France and the other nations that shall support the new Government, we shall be respected abroad, and the honor and credit of the nation will be repaired.

We have told you frankly what we think of the new situation, and what we intend to do in the difficult commission which we have received. In spite of our insufficiency, much will be done if eminent men of all kinds assist. Let our disgraceful discord at last end. Let the scandal which we have given to the world cease. Let there be concord, union, peace and public spirit among us. Let the sordid speculations at public misfortunes be extirpated, and let those riches be turned to great and lucrative industrial enterprises. Let honest labor be the foundation of fortunes; let functionaries have no power over the laws nor the laws over morality. Let religion and authority, property and liberty, order and peace, be at last last precious realities for Mexicans. May the God of armies, who has so directly favored our cause, reward the generosity and sincere intervention of France, and the patriotic intention with which we good Mexicans have accepted it with the speedy grandeur and prosperity of the nation.

PALACE OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE POWER IN MEXICO, the 24th of June, 1863.

JUAN N. ALMONTE.
JOSE MARIANO SALAS,
JUAN B. ORMAECHEA.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM SUFFOCATION IN A BANK VAULT.—A few days since, as the employes in one of our City Banks on Broadway were about leaving for the evening, one of the book-keepers stepped into the vault to put away some papers, and just at that moment the porter, who was fastening up the premises, stepped in from another room, shut to and bolted the inside door of the vault, then slammed to the outside doors and locked it, it being a double vault; it was done so quick the caged book-keeper supposed it was for a joke, but in a moment the confined air and Egyptian darkness caused him to consider it rather too serious a matter to joke long about; he knew the practice of the porter was, as soon as he closed the vault doors, being the last thing he did, to put the keys in his pocket and wend his way home. As the feeling of confined air and horrors of suffocation came over him, he commenced making all the noise he could by *voice* and *pounding*, but the reverberating sound came back upon him with such deafening roar it nearly set him crazy. One of the clerks who still lingered in the room fancied he heard a stifled voice, like the intonation of a ventriloquist, from the wall opposite the vault; he listened; "Let me out. I'm suffocating," was faintly heard; it was repeated, but hardly audible, seeming to come from another part of the room; then again, near the vault —finally traced to the vault; the key was applied, doors soon unlocked and unbolted, when nearly helpless, pale and weak, from fear, exertion and want of air, tottered forth the horror-stricken book-keeper; *five minutes'* incarceration, tortured with the thought that, by accident, he was left to die a slow and lingering death, had so changed him as to be scarcely recognized. He is now very nervous about vaults, and even after many days shudders at the sight of one. Those short *five* agonizing minutes, he says, seemed days to him, while the rush of thought is inconceivable and indescribable. As it was, the escape was a narrow one, for if the porter, with the clerks, had left the place soon as the vaults were closed, as was their general habit, no human being outside could have heard the faint cry of "Let me out, I'm suffocating," and it is questionable if any person could live over an hour, much less till next day in the forenoon, in such a place. Would it not be well for those closing up such vaults, when they have double doors, *to look in*, and be sure they do not accidentally inclose some one who may be more valuable than "filthy lucre?"

The Canada Mails for the China.

The Canada letter mails for the steamer *China* arrived in this city this morning by steamer from Yonkers. Mr. MCGILLURAY, the officer in charge, arrived at Yonkers last evening, in the regular train from Toronto, but was unable to proceed further on account of the track of the Hudson River Railroad being torn up below that point. He reports that all was quiet at Yonkers this morning when he left. The citizens had organized for mutual protection, and two companies were on guard last night at the Arsenal. At Tarrytown also the citizens were on the alert, and when the train passed through last night they had cannon drawn out to overawe the hostile demonstrations of the rioters.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

LATEST PER PERSIA.

The Gibraltar, alias the Sumter, Sailed.

The Manhattan Beaten in the Fire Engine Trial.

Mr. Roebuck and the Emperor Napoleon.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 4.

COTTON unchanged.
BREADSTUFFS dull and unchanged.
PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.
PRODUCE steady.
CONSOLS 92@92¼.
The steamer *Gibraltar* sailed to-day for Nassau.
The *Africa's* news caused an advance in the rebel loan.

The steam fire-engine experiments were concluded. The Americans failed. The Manhattan had been too much injured by a previous accident for a fair trial.

MR. ROEBUCK AND THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

PARIS, Sunday, July 5.

The *Moniteur*, of to-day, contains the following:

"Explanations have been rendered necessary by an occurrence which recently took place in the House of Commons. Messrs. ROEBUCK and LINDSAY visited Fontainbleau to engage the Emperor to take official steps at London for the recognition of the Southern States. The Emperor expressed his desire to see peace restored in America, but observed that England having declined his proposals of mediation the previous October, he did not think he could submit a new proposition without the certainty of its acceptance. His Majesty stated further, that his Ambassador should, nevertheless, receive instructions to sound the English Cabinet upon the subject. Giving it to understand that if England thought the recognition of the South likely to put an end to the war, the Emperor was disposed to follow her in that course. These explanations will demonstrate that the Emperor has not attempted (as certain publications pretend) to influence the British Parliament by the medium of two of its members. All that took place was a friendly interchange of opinion in an interview which the Emperor saw no reason to refuse." The bulletin of the *Moniteur* announcing the events which have recently occurred in Madagascar, adds: "We are assured that the Queen, in spite of circumstances, intends to uphold the treaties with Europe, and to maintain liberty of worship and of commerce."

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON MR. ROEBUCK'S MISSION.

We have already published a full abstract of the debate which occurred in the House of Commons on July 1, on Mr. ROEBUCK'S recognition motion, together with a full report of that gentleman's account of his interview with the Emperor. The following is a report of the speech made on behalf of the Government by Mr. LAYARD in reply to inquiries:

Mr. LAYARD—I will answer the questions that have been put to me very briefly. It has been asked, first, has any communication been made to Her Majesty's Government by the French Government, inviting Her Majesty's Government to combine with the French Government in any proposed intervention, mediation, recognition, or interference of any kind? I stated on Tuesday night that no such communication had been made to Her Majesty's Goverment. [Hear, hear.] I repeat it without equivocation, [hear, hear,] in the broad sense of the word, that no such communication has, up to this time, been made. [Hear, hear.] I mean, of course, since the communication of last November. [Hear, hear.] I was blamed, too, the other night for not having stated that a communication had been made to the noble lord at the head of the Foreign-office, who mentioned it in another place. The fact is, I was not at the time aware that such a communication had been received, inasmuch as it was not delivered until late in the afternoon. I now repeat it, that BARON GROS, hearing that rumors were in circulation that the hon. and learned member had stated that a communication had been made to Her Majesty's Government by the French Government, came to Lord RUSSELL of his own accord, and stated that he had not received any communication on the subject for Her Majesty's Government, nor had he received any order to make a communication. [Hear, hear.] Lord COWLEY has no knowledge of such communication, and none has been made to him. I say, therefore, no such communication since last November has been made to Her Majesty's Government. [Hear.] I trust that will be satisfactory to the House. [Cheers.] It is well known that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS wrote a dispatch proposing to Her Majesty's Government to invite the United States to claim an armistice, in order that terms of arrangement might be come to between the contending parties. Although that dispatch was dated the 10th of October, the communication was not made till the 10th of November. That dispatch was read to Her Majesty's Government, but no copy of it was given. In the papers relating to North America, marked No. 1, which have been laid upon the table of the House, it was stated in the first paragraph of a letter from Lord RUSSELL to Earl COWLEY, dated Nov. 13, that Count DE FLAHAULT came to the Foreign Office and read a dispatch relating to the war in North America; but no copy of that dispatch was given to Her Majesty's Government. [Hear.] A very unusual course with respect to that dispatch was taken by the French Government before Her Majesty's Government had sent an answer to the proposal. The proposal itself, which had not been communicated to Her Majesty's Government otherwise than by reading it, was published in the *Moniteur* of the 13th of November. I hold in my hand a copy of the *Moniteur* containing that dispatch, and it is a curious fact that the published dispatch ends by requesting Count DE FLAHAULT to read the dispatch to Her Majesty's Government; but it does not say anything about leaving a copy of the dispatch. [Hear, hear.] The answer to that proposal, in the shape of a dispatch to Lord COWLEY, was sent off on the 13th of November, the very day on which it was published in the *Moniteur*. The answer was delivered to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS on the 14th; but it was considered so important that the truth should be known, the French Government having taken the unprecedented course of republishing the dispatch before receiving the reply of Her Majesty's Government decided on publishing the answer on the same day it was delivered, and accordingly the answer appeared in the *Gazette* on the 14th. (Hear, hear.) The French Government explained why they had published the dispatch. They stated that various rumors were abroad that the facts were very much exaggerated, and they thought it necessary to enlighten the public mind. Well, on the 15th, the day after the publication in the *Gazette*, the following dispatch was sent, with a published dispatch to Mr. STUART, who was *Chargé d'Affaires* at Washington, but it was received by Lord LYONS, who by the time it had arrived out, had returned to his post:

LORD RUSSELL TO MR. STUART.

"FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 15, 1862.

SIR: I inclose for your information a copy of the London *Gazette*, of last evening, containing the answer returned by Her Majesty's Government to a proposal from the Government of the Emperor of the French that the Governments of Great Britain, France and Russia should jointly propose an armistice to the contending parties in North America."

No copy of the French proposal was sent because Her Majesty's Government had not one at that time in their possession. [Hear, hear.] Well, Sir, on the 28th of November Lord LYONS wrote to Earl RUSSELL:

"The intelligence that France had proposed to Great Britain and Russia to join her in advising the belligerents in this country to agree to an armistice reached New-York by telegraph from Cape Race on the 25th inst. The substance of your Lordship's answer was received at the same time. Yesterday the text of the French proposal, of your Lordship's answer, and of the principal part of the Russian answer, was forwarded to New-York by telegraph from Halifax." [Hear, hear.]

I may say that all the papers of the United States had got the entire text of the proposal and answer, and both were extensively commented on, and awakened a great deal of interest and excitement throughout the United States. M. MERCIER had received a copy of the dispatch of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS on the 22d, but did not communicate it. But on the 25th, the day of the arrival of the telegram, M. MERCIER went to Mr. SEWARD and communicated to him the text of the proposal of the French Government. So anxious had Lord LYONS been, that he never broached the subject to Mr. SEWARD, and if honorable members will refer to the papers which I have quoted, they will see a dispatch from Lord LYONS on the 2d of December, in which he says, the first time Mr. SEWARD had spoken to him about the French proposal:

"Mr. SEWARD, without my having in any way led to the subject, spoke to me yesterday of the proposal made by France to Great Britain and Russia to unite in advising the belligerents in this country to agree to an armistice." [Hear, hear.]

I hope the House has followed me as regards dates. [Hear, hear.] What I have stated will prove that it was not the English Government that published the proposal, but the French Government published their own dispatch before we answered it—[hear, hear;] secondly, that it was not Lord LYONS, but M. MERCIER, who communicated to Mr. SEWARD the copy of the proposal—[hear hear;] and, thirdly, that it was Mr. SEWARD who spoke first on the subject to Lord LYONS, and not Lord LYONS to Mr. SEWARD. [Cheers.] I leave it to the House and the country to draw their own conclusion. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. ROEBUCK wished to ask a question. He wanted to know whether an application from the French Government to Her Majesty's Ministers did not take place in the early part of the Spring, very much to the same effect as he had stated, and whether the transaction to which he had referred was not that application.

Mr. LAYARD said he had requested every search to be made in the Foreign Office. Every dispatch had been looked to, and he could find no other than he had referred to.

Lord R. CECIL asked whether there had been no verbal communication whatever.

Mr. LAYARD was understood to reply in the negative, and to say that he had stated all that was within his knowledge. [Hear, hear.]

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Emperor and Mr. Roebuck—The Effect of Mr. Roebuck's Statements in Paris—Decentralization—Gen. Forey.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

Whatever the Emperor may have said to Mr. ROEBUCK on the subject of the recognition of the Confederacy, it is certain that he only spoke in general terms, for not only have no instructions gone to the French Ambassador at London on the subject, but none, according to the positive assurances of M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, have been sent from Fontainebleau to the Foreign Office at Paris. Thus it will be seen that Mr. ROEBUCK, in order to give himself importance and to advance the cause he has espoused with such inconsiderate zeal, not only gave a meaning to the Emperor's remarks which were not intended, but he magnified them into an importance which His Majesty evidently did not give them, since he did not think it worth while to communicate with his Foreign Minister on the subject. At any rate His Majesty, who does not tell his own Ministers what his future policy is going to be on any important subject, is not likely to tell it to a foreigner, and that foreigner a man who has been one of his principal traducers, and whose position is without influence, as it ought to be, on the subject on which he seeks information. It is safe, therefore, to assume that NAPOLEON, in his interview with the agent of the British Secessionists, went no further than the utterance of ambiguous generalities, which meant exactly nothing, but which furnished Mr. ROEBUCK a good occasion for drawing upon himself the attention of the public.

The exaggerations of Mr. ROEBUCK had the effect of completely deceiving the Secessionists and their friends at Paris, and thus the Press announced it as a fact that the Emperor had proposed to England a recognition if a combined mediation was rejected, and our Southern friends were preparing for a grand celebration in honor of the event! And yet neither mediation nor recognition had been seriously contemplated by anybody holding the necessary power in their hands, and there was no reason now why they should contemplate such an act more than a year ago or in a year to come. Of course, the kind of mediation proposed by Mr. ROEBUCK is here meant, for a peaceful mediation has already been offered and may be offered again, although even that is rendered improbable, not to say impossible, by the reply of Mr. SEWARD and the Congress to that offer. As for a hostile mediation, the thing has never been thought of, and probably never will be; but this will not shake the singularly robust faith of the Secessionists abroad, especially of those ignorant of the ordinary proceedings of European diplomacy, nor stop their periodical screams of triumph over an event which has not occurred nor is likely to occur.

French statesmen are at length convinced of a thing which they have all along suspected but did not openly discuss. They are convinced that the apparent indifference of English statesmen to their conquest of the "Empire of Yellow Fever" is affected and not real. The sympathy of NAPOLEON and of French statesmen for the rebellion is supposed in England to be connected in some way with the Mexican question, and the tone of public men now across the channel shows very clearly that they begin to feel that NAPOLEON is carrying his intervention on the American continent further than was bargained for, and further than is good for British interests. It would require but little effort on the part of American statesmen to convince Englishmen of the reality of NAPOLEON'S designs and of the danger of allowing him to do as he pleases.

The journals are again paving great attention to the American question. The *Moniteur* devote itself to a faithful record of Copperhead doings, and daily promises the French people a cessation of the war on the part of the North. The peace meeting in New-York, the resistance to the conscription in the West, and the anticipated secession of the West from the Union, are the texts for these promises. The entrance of LEE into the loyal States only augments, it says, the force of the peace party and the hopes of peace.

In looking about for measures to respond to the people's cry for liberty, uttered at the late elections, the Emperor has fallen upon the stereotyped phrase of decentralization, and upon that elementary idea of giving liberty to bakeries. The first is an illusion, or next thing to it, in France, and will never be realized in a practical way; while the measure of freeing the bakeries is too common sense, too simple, one would think, to come under the head of a reply to the late vote at the ballot-box. The people demanded more than this—they demanded liberty of speech and of the Press, but it is doubtful whether they get it.

Gen. FOREY is at length made Marshal of France, as he ought to be, for he has no superior in the French army; and Gen. BAZAINE, also a brilliant officer, is raised to the dignity of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, for his services in Mexico.

The Prince ALPHONSE DE POLIGNAC, who has just died at Paris, with small-pox, was the one who married, four year ago, the daughter of the rich banker MIRES, and was a man much respected for his labors in the sciences and letters. His eldest brother, LUDOVIC, is in the service of Austria; the brother next younger to himself is a Brigadier-General in the Confederate service, and the youngest brother is a composer of music. The mother of the three youngest sons was a daughter of Lord RADCLIFF.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Fourth of July—The Debate on Recognition—A Question of Veracity—English Motives—A Government Defeat—English Ugliness—Weights and Measures—Poland and Ireland—War in Europe—American Confidence—Will There be Intervention—Steam Fire Engines—The Cotton Supply—Cabinet Rumor.

LONDON, Saturday, July 4, 1863.

It cannot be expected that Americans in England should celebrate the Declaration of Independence this year with their customary enthusiasm. It is a question not of independence now, but of national life, and, if Earl RUSSELL insist upon it, of empire. And the question pending here is the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

The debate, commenced by Mr. ROEBUCK on Tuesday night, was postponed for news of the success of Gen. LEE'S invasion, news from Vicksburgh, and, what is just now as important as either, news from Paris. Mr. ROEBUCK declared in the most positive terms that the Emperor told him that he had not changed his mind with respect to diplomatic intervention—that he was more than ever anxious to join with the British Government, and that he had sent word to them to that effect. But the Government, the French Ambassador to London, and the English Ambassador to Paris, all deny that any such communication has been sent or received. There is a clear case of contradiction—a question of veracity, between Mr. ROEBUCK and the Emperor, which calls for explanation. I think it will turn out that the proposal to England waits for the completion of the arrangements at Madrid. It is said that the Confederate Commissioners have offered to guarantee Cuba to Spain, in return for its recognition. What they have offered to France, I do not hear. Mexico, perhaps. Spain has not forgotten our early recognition of her South American colonies, and will be glad to feel safe about Cuba. It is thought, therefore, that France and Spain will recognize, whatever England may do. But Mr. ROEBUCK, on the other hand, says the Emperor was very emphatic in the expression of his intention to act with England.

My opinion still is that England is governed more by fear than interest. She dreads exciting the hostility of the North. She is not prepared for an invasion of Canada, and the Palmerston Government cannot dispense with the support of COBDEN, BRIGHT, and their small but resolute party of ultra-Liberals. The Conservatives could come into power to-morrow, but they do not feel sure that they could retain it. The result, I think, will be that England will give secret guarantees of support to France and Spain, and that intervention will come, if at all, in that direction.

The Government was defeated night before last on the resolution for the purchase of the building of the International Exhibition. This, however, was a question of taste, rather than of politics, and a stormy debate, with plenty of noise and confusion, showed the falsity of the proverb, "there is no disputing about tastes." The English have got the idea into their heads that they know nothing about architecture. They build hideous structures, but they know, or at least suspect them, to be hideous. Frenchmen tell them that they are detestable, and though they do not know why, they believe them. It is quite true. The English can do many things well; but they cannot, in this age, make handsome edifices nor well-fitting clothes, nor pretty bonnets. The English world of art is ugly. London is a vast aggregation of ugliness, in streets, squares, public buildings and costumes. French modistes make all the pretty dresses and bonnets. Whatever is seen that is pretty, graceful or elegant in the shop windows is or ought to be labeled "*French.*" The English want fine buildings, and are willing to pay for them, but they do not know how to build them. They cannot tell them when they are built, and they are too proud to confess their ignorance and place themselves under the direction of foreign architects. There are, indeed, a few Englishmen who have spent years abroad, and who have learned to tell good architecture from bad. These are trying to teach the rest. They succeed to the extent of getting failures condemned, but not to that of achieving successes.

A measure for the adoption of the French system of weights and measures, has passed to a second reading in the House of Commons. It is favored by all the learned Societies, Chambers of Commerce, &c., but it will be a very perplexing revolution for the nation of shopkeepers. Yards, ells, rods, perches, acres, and the various weights and measures, which vary in different localities and for different objects, are all to be swept away, and John Bull is to adopt the Continental system for the extension of commerce and the furtherance of free trade. But it may be doubted if all the omnipotence of Parliament will be sufficient to change the customary modes of doing business during the present generation.

A meeting in favor of Poland has been held in Dublin. A lecture was given by WM. SMITH O'BRIEN, which was received with great enthusiasm. He promised to make no comparisons between Poland and Ireland, and kept his promise—but his audience was quite wide awake enough to make their own. There are many points of resemblance—a persecution to religion and a crushed nationality. The hopeless thing about Poland is the want of unity among its own people. The nobles and aristocracy are in revolt; the peasantry—the great body of the people—do not join them. While this is the case, I see no hope of success. According to the most reliable information, the bands of insurgents do not number more than a few hundred each, and are continually beaten and dispersed. The atrocities committed or reported on both sides, are about equal, and so bad as to throw those of which we sometimes hear in America quite into the shade.

The only hope that I can see for Polish or Irish independence, is the action of France and a great European war, but who can say that this would be favorable to either? No one can penetrate the designs of the Emperor, and people begin to doubt if he have any plan in the matter. There is activity in the army, no doubt, and there is an assemblage of the iron-clad fleet at Cherbourg; but such movements may have other motives than a war in behalf of Poland. When the Emperor has explained his conversation with Mr. ROEBUCK, we shall know what he means perhaps. By the way—it was Mr. ROEBUCK who was so shocked, a few years ago, when the Emperor put "his perjured lips" against the cheeks of Queen Victoria. Mr. BRIGHT was cruel enough to quote the speech in the house—but in politics byegones must be considered bye-gones. A member quoted speeches from Lord PALMERSTON and other Liberal leaders, the other night, against the Irish Church establishment—as if a statesman in office was to be bound by what he had said when he was in the opposition.

Our own statesmen have not been more consistent. Mr. MADISON wrote a portion of the Federalist, and then drew up the Kentucky resolutions of '98, full of the most ultra State Rights doctrines. He opposed the financial policy of HAMILTON, vetoed the National Bank and then approved the bill. Circumstances alter cases.

It is very difficult to write a letter from Europe to America now, without being, to some extent, an echo of the important events transpiring on the Western Hemisphere. The mind and heart of every American must be full of the events on which the whole world is looking. The *Times* expresses the astonishment which every one feels at the cool way in which the North takes the threatened invasion of Gen. LEE. It sees no ground for this wonderful confidence. Here, it looks as if Washington must be taken, and as if New-York might be. People look on the map and see that Harrisburgh is nearer to New-York than to Richmond. They expect Gen. HOOKER to be beaten. They have no confidence in the power of hastily-raised militiamen to resist the veterans who fought at Chancellorsville. It is known that no conscription has been made, and that the armies, confronted on the Southern soil, have no reserves from which they can be reinforced. While the Government and the great cities of the North seem in this imminent peril, gold goes up to 50, and then down to 4 . There is one day's "scare" and confidence is restored. It is only a raid, and Washington is in no danger. Wonderful country!

I shall not predict the result of Mr. ROEBUCK'S motion. Lord PALMERSTON has the gout. The rest of the Government has but little force. Mr. GLADSTONE is the ablest man, but he is thoroughly committed in favor of the South. He makes, therefore, but a faint opposition. It only amounts to a "but." The Government is often defeated. People grow impatient of the war. The position of things in Lancashire is deplorable and dangerous. The Southern Clubs are active, with lectures and meetings, and the feeling is growing that the Government might end the war and restore cotton and work to Lancashire, and is responsible for all the miseries that are endured for want of them. The English are, probably, the slowest, dullest, most stolid and stupid people in Europe, but they are capable of moving with energy when they get started. Let them once come to the conviction that some crotchet of the Government, or of Earl RUSSELL, say, stands in the way of European intervention and the restoration of peace, and there would come a storm which even PALMERSTON, with all his popularity, would not care to meet.

There has been a trial of steam fire-engines at the Crystal Palace this week. There were three American engines among the rest, but one of them—the Manhattan—was disabled by being overturned, and the engineer—ROBERTS—I fear, killed. The engine fell upon him, crushing him fearfully, and he was taken to the hospital in a hopeless condition. The others were no match for the larger and heavier English engines.

The debate on the cotton supply last night showed that all the stimulation of urgent demand and high prices brings forward a very small supply of cotton. Egypt has increased its production largely, but India, from which so much was expected, sends but little—and that of so wretched a quality that it is execrated by every spinner in Lancashire, whose name for everything bad is *Surat*.

There was a rumor this week that Earl RUSSELL, who seems to be the special friend of America in his Cabinet, was to resign, having quarreled with the rest on intervention. The story is denied, but there is little doubt that it has some foundation. Much depends on the news which is expected to-night. I think it may prove the pivot of European action. One or two victories, or even a successful thorough conscription might make all the difference.

MONADNOCK.

THE TRIAL OF THE FIRE-ENGINES.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT TO THE MANHATTAN.

From the London Times, June 2.

The trials with the fire-engines were brought

to a close yesterday, after each machine had been put through every conceivable form of ordeal, some of which were so severe that one—an American engine—as we anticipated it would, broke down completely.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Lord Caithness, and attended by Capt. Grey, came on the ground soon after 10 o'clock to witness the experiments. On the previous evening the American engine, which worked so violently, was tried by the severe test of drawing its water from a depth of 18ft. and delivering it up hill through a 400ft. length of hose into the water temple. This was the most difficult test which any of the machines had to undergo, but those of Messrs. Shand and Mason, and Mr. Merryweather went through it admirably. The American engine Alexandra, broke its cylinder cover in its efforts to do the same, and of course was instantly rendered useless. Yesterday the Manhattan, which was seriously injured by turning over when being brought upon the ground on Tuesday, was tried in the presence of his Royal Highness. It was scarcely fair to try this engine at all, but the American gentlemen themselves wished it, and steam was got up accordingly. Before it had pumped long, however, it was found to be too much injured to work with safety, and a crack which its fly-wheel had received when it fell over, began to spread so fast that the machine had to be stopped at once. The Prince appeared to take great interest in the working of the machines, the different merits of which were pointed out to him by the Duke of Sutherland and Capt. Shaw, who have been on the ground early and late superintending everything connected with the trials since the competition first began. After passing some time among the engines the Prince went to that part of the grounds where Mr. Coxwell's balloon was inflated, ready to ascend at 1 o'clock. Mr. Coxwell was sent for by the Prince, and had the honor of explaining to him fully all the details of the huge machine and the various appurtenances used for managing it while ascending and descending, with all of which His Royal Highness appeared exceedingly interested. The Prince remained to witness the ascent of the balloon, which Mr. Coxwell made with Mr. Birbeck at 1 o'clock, and from the comparative stillness of the air the great machine remained a long time in sight, and, we may add, descended safely in the afternoon on Crofton Farm beyond Bromley. After the ascent the Prince quitted the gardens and rode back to town.

The most important experiments afterwards made with the engines took place just under the north water tower, to test them as to their power in throwing a vertical jet high into the air. For this purpose the nozzles of the hose of the four competing machines were fixed upright side by side in a frame about 10 feet high. The diameter of the hose pipe used by Mr. Merryweather was 26-16ths of an inch, or more than an inch and a-half. Messrs. Shand & Mason used a nozzle of 22-16ths of an inch, the American engine one of 21-16ths of an inch, and Mr. Roberts' engine one of 14-16ths of an inch. The latter for such a small engine, (only 30 cwt.,) threw a steady and high jet, at times quite as high as 140 ft. into the air. All, however, were eclipsed in height by the jets thrown by Mr. Merryweather's and Messrs. Shand & Mason's, that from the engine of the latter firm being the highest of all, reaching at times close upon 190ft., if indeed it did not overtop even this great altitude. Mr. Merryweather's engine also threw a most magnificent column of the great diameter we have mentioned, and maintained the column steadily at a height varying between 160 and 170ft. This was the most massive jet thrown, though Messrs. Shand & Mason, with their slightly thinner column, could always overreach it by 20ft. or more. The American engine was literally nowhere, and, except during an occasional spurt, 50ft. was about its maximum. As the jets were kept close up, parallel with the tower, and only distant from it a couple of feet, it was quite easy, by a comparison with the stories of the tower itself, each of which is 20ft. high to estimate almost to a foot the height each jet was thrown. The united efforts of all the nozzles, of course, came down in a perfect cataract of water. This last effort, which was exceedingly beautiful to witness, brought the trials to a close. The decision of the Committee awarding the prizes having, of course, to be based on the careful consideration of an infinity of minute, but important details, cannot be made known before Wednesday or Thursday next. It was, however, a very general opinion on the ground that Mr. Merryweather had gained the first prize for large engines, (sixty hundred,) and Messrs. Shand and Mason the first prize for small, (thirty hundred.) It is the small engines, however, which are the great desiderata just now.

A CARD FROM MR. LINDSAY.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir: Pardon me for saying it would have been as well to have reserved your comments on the statements made by Mr. Roebuck in the House of Commons on Tuesday night until the debate was ended.

The debate is yet pending, and those comments can only prejudge. In the meantime I think it due to Mr. Roebuck to say that what he has stated is true, and shall be confirmed by me in Parliament with time, place, and circumstances when the debate is resumed. I have to regret that it is postponed for a time even so long as the 13th inst.

You have been pleased to speak of us as self-constituted Ambassadors. I have only to reply that at my first interview with the Emperor, in January, 1861, I was accompanied by Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris. That interview was proposed upon matters referring exclusively to English and French maritime interests.

My subsequent interviews with the Emperor, preceding the last, were upon a like mission. At some of them he introduced the subject of the civil war in America, and spoke freely upon it. Whatever he said was fully reported by me at the time to Lord Cowley, with the Emperor's knowledge and permission. The interview I had in company with Mr. Roebuck on the 23d ult., to which he referred in the House, was brought about by circumstances which, in due time, shall be fully made known to the country. I should have had no objection to make what then passed equally known to Lord Cowley when returning to London from Fontainebleau, through Paris, had time permitted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. LINDSAY.

No. 8 Austin Friars, City, June 3.

THE UNITED STATES INSTRUCTION SLOOP-OF-WAR MACEDONIAN.

From the Liverpool Post, July 1.

Capt. S. B. Luce, of the United States instruction sloop-of-war *Macedonian*, 14, now in Plymouth Sound, accompanied by Le Duc de Ponthievre and his governor, Capt. Flauvel, of the French Imperial navy, dined on Saturday with Port-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K. C. B., at Government House, Mount Wise. Capt. Luce dined yesterday with the United States' Vice-Consul, Mr. Fox. To-day he is invited to repeat his visit at Mount Wise. The Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Joinville and suite arrived on Saturday night at Pearse's Royal Hotel for the purpose of meeting the Duc de Ponthievre, who is Acting Lieutenant on board the *Macedonian*. The Duke and his son called yesterday on Mr. Fox. The royal party leave to-day for London. There are 128 cadets under instruction in the sloop. About one-half of them have gone to London, where they will continue until their ship reaches Portsmouth, when the remainder will have leave of absence. Sunday being Coronation day, all the ships-of-war in harbor fired salutes and were dressed in colors. The Russian corvette *Possadnick*, in the Sound, was adorned most profusely; the *Macedonian* was tastefully decorated, and bore the British ensign at her maintopgallant-masthead. In the forenoon a very large proportion of her officers and men attended Divine service at the principal church, St Andrew's, Plymouth, when her Chaplain, Mr. Hitchcock, assisted. He preached the sermon in the afternoon, when there was a further attendance of the crew of the *Macedonian*. The sloop will probably sail to-day. The *Marion*, 15, Capt. Matthews, another training-ship, left Newport, R. I., on the 6th ultimo, with 80 midshipmen, for a cruise on the coast of America. Two school-ships, the *Preble* and the *Plymouth*, (which formerly visited this port,) were destroyed by the Confederates early in the present conflict, when lying in one of the Government dockyards.

John Bright's Views.

Following is an extract from a letter written by Hon. John Bright to a gentleman of Philadelphia:

House of Commons, London, June 18, 1863.

We are anxiously looking for news from your country, and I need not tell you how much I wish it may be favorable to the cause of freedom. *The battle of the world is being fought on your continent, and the whole world is spectator of the contest.*

With many thanks for your friendly sentiments toward me, I am, with great respect,

Yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

Casualties among Officers in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Gettysburgh, July 1.

Col. Langhorne Wister—wounded in the jaw.
Lieut.-Col. Hindekoper—right arm amputated.
Maj. Chamberlin—shot through back and shoulder.
Adjt. Ashhurst—shot through the shoulder.
Capt. Widdis, Co. A—wounded slightly and prisoner.
Lieut. Chancellor, Co. B—leg amputated.
Lieut. Chatburn, Co. B—prisoner.
Lieut. Perkins, Co. C—shot through the hip.
Capt. Dougal, Co. D—wounded in shoulder by piece of shell.
Lieut. Carpenter, Co. E—prisoner.
Capt. Gimber, Co. F—prisoner.
Lieut. Keyser, Co. F—killed.
Capt. Sigler, Co. I—wounded slightly in shoulder.
Lieut. Rose, Co. I—wounded in the wrist and arm.

The names of enlisted men, killed and wounded, have not yet been obtained.

The Invasion of Indiana.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. MORTON.

Executive Department, Indianapolis, July 9, 1863.

Satisfactory evidence having been received that the rebels have invaded Indiana in considerable force, it is hereby ordered and required that all able-bodied white male citizens in the several counties south of the National Road forthwith form themselves into companies of at least sixty persons, elect officers, and arm themselves with such arms as they may be able to procure.

Said companies will perfect themselves in military drill as rapidly as possible, and hold themselves subject to further orders from this Department. It is desired that they shall be mounted, in all cases where it is possible.

The people, in all other parts of the State, are earnestly requested to form military companies, and hold themselves subject to orders.

Prompt reports of the formation of companies should be forwarded by telegraph.

All officers of the Indiana Legion are charged with the execution of this order, and all United States officers are requested to render such assistance as may be in their power. O. P. MORTON, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief.

THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURGH.

The Wounded and their Condition

Letter from Dr. Bellows, President of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

U. S. Sanitary Commission, New-York Agency No. 823 Broadway, New-York, Tuesday, July 14, 1863, 3 o'clock P. M.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just returned from Gettysburgh. The estimated number of wounded there was, on Monday, July 7, 20,000 National and rebel soldiers.

They have diminished daily from 1,000 to 1,200 in number by sending the *walking cases* (men slightly wounded, or only in the upper extremities and with flesh wounds,) to Baltimore and Washington. About half are under canvas in the various corps hospitals. The rest in churches, barns and private houses in and around Gettysburgh. The speed of Gen. Meade's movements had made a proper provision against the consequences of so terrible a battle, impossible. Medical stores and even food were not, and could not be at hand. The neighboring country had been stripped bare, first by the rebel army and then by our own.

Moreover, the splendid victory of our troops made every available soldier necessary in the pursuit of the flying, but not routed or demoralized and still dangerous foe. Only one-third of the Surgeons, ambulances and wagons could be left from each corps in care of our wounded, and no detail of well men to nurse them. Add 6,000 rebel wounded, deserted by all but five of their own Surgeons, and one can see the inevitable misery of the situation.

There was most inadequate supplies of coarse food, and none of suitable and delicate food, within the reach of the hospitals. Beef and hard tack were the only things in tolerable abundance. Transportation for the wounded from worse to better quarters, and of supplies, was necessarily very scarce, and was a chief source of distress. The roads were thronged with wounded men, here on canes and there on crutches, not seldom with amputated arms, and heads still bleeding, making their way on foot from the corps hospitals two, three and four miles, to the depot. At the hospitals themselves—at first, the spectacle was intensely wretched. Men with both legs shot off—shot in the eye, the mouth, both hands gone, or one arm lost, were laying in rows that seemed pitiable and in wonderful patience, fortitude and patriotic pride, facing their sufferings. The rebels, as was just, had to wait their turn for having their wounds dressed, or their limbs amputated till the Union men had been cared for; *then* they were treated with equal kindness and attention. Many, after six days, were looking forward as to an unspeakable blessing, for the amputation of their shattered limbs. The terrible destitution of many of the rebels will not bear description. It was too horrible for recital. Had it not been for the unwearied labors of the people of Gettysburgh and the neighboring town, particularly *York*, the sufferings of these wounded men must, in thousands of cases, ended in early death. The farmers and townfolk sent large supplies to the Christian Commission, in addition to their own copious stores, which, by the aid of a force of two hundred volunteers, chiefly ministers were rapidly and efficiently distributed. Some thousands of tired and hungry soldiers were fed at their saloon of refreshments. The wounded men had letters written for them home, and received religious counsel and support to a most gratifying extent. I desire to give the strongest expression to my own sense of the enterprise, zeal, and blessedness of the labors of this sister institution on the battle-field of Gettysburgh.

The United States Sanitary Commission, had sent forward its agents, with a four-horse team of supplies on Saturday, July 4, but they were all captured by the enemy, near Emmetsburgh. Dr. McDonough, and Rev. Mr. Scandlin were of the party. We did not learn their seizure till several days afterward, and supposed them on the ground. One train under Major Bush, however, did arrive, and taking a school-house two miles and a half from Gettysburgh, supplied the hospitals with their first relief, and for two terrible days was a source of unspeakable but wholly inadequate supply. Our teams began to come in on Monday, increased rapidly on Tuesday, and have continued ever since to furnish very nearly, (with other aid) adequate supplies. Every day since Tuesday, a car-load of delicacies, costing two thousand dollars in Baltimore, and containing one thousand pounds of mutton, one thousand pounds of chicken, twelve hundred dozen eggs, fifteen hundred loaves of soft bread, with condensed milk, beef stock, &c., has been ordered forward and distributed. Add to this, ceaseless wagon-loads of hospital clothing, and the value of the distribution cannot each day be less than five thousand dollars, at Gettysburgh alone.

Meanwhile the wounded at the Depot are daily fed with hot coffee and soup, say fifteen hundred sick soldiers, (without other resources) three meals per diem. A train of cars loaded with wounded men, was necessarily detained on the track on Tuesday and Wednesday, for twenty-four hours; six hundred of them must have suffered the pangs of hunger, as well as the faintness of wounds, without our succor. A terrible battle, not less destructive than that of Gettysburgh, is before us at Williamsport; we have established at Boonsboro, and by this time I suppose at Hagerstown, ample depots of medical stores and hospital supplies. I had the pleasure of seeing at least a dozen loads arrive on Sunday, at Boonsboro. The outlay is of course very great, and the sympathy of the public should flow freely into our Treasury.

Adams' Express Company was doing a large and generous work of beneficence at Gettysburgh. There was a great amount of direct and personal service. So far as my observation went, the army Surgeons were doing their duty laboriously and humanely

The Surgeon-General was on the ground at Gen. Meade's Headquarters, and several of his principal officers at Gettysburgh. They were devising liberal things, and in the course of a week the hospitals will be in fine order. I trust the majority of the wounded men will not be moved. They do better in tents. Even the rains which added to their discomforts, increased their security by wetting and cooling their wounds, and doubtless by purifying the fœtid atmosphere and washing the blood-stained ground, saved the lives of hundreds.

The men, both sick and well, wounded and sound, are in excellent spirits. They look like heroes! The hard-won victory of Gettysburgh has prodigiously increased their self-confidence. The Army of the Potomac will now fight under any General. Gen. Meade is popular. He is a gentleman whose words are measured by honor and modesty. He looks firm, prompt, thoughtful, not oppressed with responsibility, but full of a sense of it. His power to use and manage a great army is conceded by all who watched the great and ever-memorable battle of Gettysburgh. God give us an equal victory at Williamsport; but let us remember at what cost of blood and suffering it is certain to be bought, and begin at once to sustain largely those whose duty it is to alleviate their sorrows and supply their wants.

Respectfully, yours,

HENRY W. BELLOWS,
Pres't U. S. Sanitary Commission.

The Rebel Prisoners.

THEIR QUARTERS IN FORT DELAWARE.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, July 14.

Between eight and nine thousand rebel soldiers are within forty miles of Philadelphia. Brig.-Gen. Archer, another Brigadier, and not less than four hundred commissioned officers besides, are among them. They are, however, entirely harmless just now, being prisoners of war. A visit to Fort Delaware, during its present occupation, cannot fail to be interesting. The fort itself is a fine work, and when the moat is finished, and other improvements on the island are made, it will still be more attractive. Brig.-Gen. Albin Schoepff, who made for himself a lasting fame in the Western campaigns, is in command, and the garrison consists of sixteen or eighteen hundred men, the larger part of which are of a new and rather raw regiment, the Fourth Delaware volunteers.

The greater portion of the rebel prisoners are quartered in spacious and comfortable wooden barracks outside of the fort, on the upper end of the island. A number of the officers, however, are in the fort. Some time ago the prisoners consisted almost wholly of men captured in Grant's battles preceding the investment of Vicksburgh. These were a wretched, weak, ill-clad set of men, who were far better off as prisoners of war under the "Lincoln despotism," than they were fighting for Davis and his Government. After being cared for and well fed, they began to recuperate, and many of them have been exchanged and sent South, greatly benefited by a sojourn at the rebel watering place in the Delaware. The fort contains some thousands of men captured by Gen. Meade's army at Gettysburgh. These are superior to the prisoners from the West; their physical condition being better and their clothing not so shabby. Many of the officers are evidently gentlemen of cultivation and refinement, and in their intercourse with visitors they are usually courteous. But they are as bitter as possible against "the Yankees," and profess great confidence that the South will triumph. They show much anxiety to hear from Lee's army, to which most of them belonged. As for Vicksburgh, they resolutely refuse to believe that it has surrendered.

The private soldiers are generally ignorant men, of the "poor white trash" class. In about eight thousand of them, one-fourth of the number cannot write their names, and in signing their paroles, they had to make their marks. They are improving in health, under the care of Uncle Sam, who gives them good food, and facilities for bathing in the Delaware and keeping themselves clean. To feed eight thousand four hundred and twenty-six men (which was the number reported yesterday) is no small job. But it is done well under Gen. Schoepff's excellent administration. The men get two meals a day. Breakfast begins at about eight, and is not over before noon. Dinner begins soon afterward, and the last diners do not finish before seven or eight in the evening. The rebel soldiers seem cheerful enough. Many of them being conscripts, are not grieved at being prisoners. Three or four hundred have taken the oath of allegiance and enlisted in our army. Most of them are well supplied with Confederate money, which they eagerly sell for greenbacks, giving one hundred dollars for five of the latter, whenever they can get any one to make a bargain. There is a great deal of this kind of financiering among themselves; indeed it may be said to be exclusively confined to them, as no Union soldier or visitor could want a Confederate note except as a curiosity. This speculating in paper is one of the amusements of the rebel barracks. Many groups may be seen also playing cards, with packs that have evidently served throughout the campaign with their owners. In the officers' quarters, reading, chess-playing and singing are added to the means of passing the time, the singing being chiefly of psalm-tunes.

Large as is the number of prisoners on the island, it is estimated that there are accommodations for about 3,000 more, and these will probably soon be added, as there are one or two arrivals of steamers nearly every day. Exchanging goes slowly, and there have been no recent exchanges of commissioned officers, for obvious reasons. In addition to the rebel prisoners, there are about forty political prisoners in the fort, and a number of convicts—that is, soldiers of our army convicted in courts-martial of various offences. To care for all these, and to administer the affairs of the island, with its singular population, is no easy task, especially to one who gives his personal attention to all departments as does Gen. Schoepff. His services in the field would be very valuable to the country. But he commands at Fort Delaware as well as any one that could be chosen, giving his whole time to the work, never quitting the island, and devoting himself to his duties with the zeal and energy characteristic of one who has always shown himself a good soldier and true patriot.

REBEL PRISIONERS IN BALTIMORE.

ORDER FROM MAJOR-GEN. SCHENCK.

Headquarters Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, Baltimore, July 10, 1863.

Special Order, No. 42.—Suitable and comfortable hospital accommodation will be provided for sick and wounded prisoners of war the same as for soldiers of the Union.

On the arrival of wounded or sick rebel officers or soldiers in Baltimore, whose injuries or condition are such that in the opinion of the proper medical authority they should not be confined or sent for exchange with other prisoners, they will be immediately assigned and conveyed to the hospitals designed for them, there to remain on parole until they are sufficiently recovered to be moved for imprisonment or exchange. No other paroles of prisoners of war will be taken or recognized.

No rebel officer or soldier can be received or entertained in any private house, or in any place other than the hospital to which he is regularly assigned by proper medical authority.

Separate hospitals for prisoners of war will be established.

No person not thoroughly loyal will be permitted, under any circumstances, to visit or have access to any military hospital.

If any person or persons within this Department be found harboring, entertaining or concealing any rebel officer or soldier in his or her house, or in his or her premises, or in any place after twenty-four hours from the publication of this order, the person so offending will be at once sent beyond the Union lines into the rebel States, or otherwise punished, at the discretion of the military authority.

The Medical Director of the Middle Department and Provost-Marshal of the Eighth Army Corps are charged to see that this order is strictly executed.

By command of Maj.-Gen. SCHENCK.
Wm. H. Chesebrough, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Feeling Regarding the War News—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Chicago, Monday, July 13, 1863.

The week just closed has been one of rejoicing over the fall of Vicksburgh, and of anxious waiting for the *denouement* of the bloody drama, the first acts of which were performed at Gettysburgh. Every report was received with fear and trembling. The great hope has been that the rebel army might not be permitted to escape—that the work which was so well begun in Pennsylvania might be closed by a crowning victory in Maryland. But the week came to an end, and as the prospects of Lee's escape appeared more favorable, there was a general feeling of disappointment; yet there is a confidence that all will be done that is possible to prevent such a catastrophe.

The funeral of Col. Scott, of the Illinois Nineteenth, on Saturday, was, with the exception of that of Douglas, the largest and most imposing demonstration of the kind ever seen in Chicago. The Nineteenth was recruited here, and is a special favorite with our citizens.

The Copperheads in the Southern part of the State have become rather quiet of late. They are like a thermometer. A Union victory depresses them below zero, while a reverse sends them up to fever heat. They are, moreover, somewhat fearful that their *friends* will pay them a visit after the manner of John Morgan in Southern Indiana.

EASTERN AND WESTERN SOLDIERS.

Now that the Army of the Potomac has had an opportunity to fully vindicate itself, it is to be hoped that we shall hear no more of the unjust and invidious sneers against the Eastern soldiers which have been too much indulged in by unthinking journalists. The fact is, that same Army of the Potomac had, before the Pennsylvania battles, done more hard, stubborn, desperate fighting than all our Western armies put together, and had lost more men. It was the unfortunate issue of its battles—the result, mainly, of bad or incompetent leadership, that clouded its reputation.

If we would only stop to think, a single fact would set at rest all ideas of the superiority of Western men. It is admitted everywhere that no troops have fought better or suffered more than those of Iowa. But Iowa is a young State, settled to a great extent by Eastern men. She has but few *natives* in the army, consequently her regiments are made up principally by New-Yorkers and New-Englanders. And it cannot be claimed that merely transplanting them to a Western soil has materially improved their fighting qualities. But this is no longer an open question even with those who have been accustomed to undervalue Eastern troops. American men, from whatever section of the country they come, have given abundant evidence of their high fighting qualities. The rebels themselves are no exception in this respect.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The annual "Commencement" of our Public Schools occurred last week. These are the most important educational institutions in our midst, and are cherished by our people and sustained with a liberal hand. Our system is modeled after that of Boston, and is controlled by a Board of Education. It is supported by the avails of a school fund, and by a tax levied annually. The school fund is large, but, being much of it in real estate—the school section granted to the township falling in the centre of the city—a considerable portion is unproductive, so that only about $35,000 is realized from this source.

The High School, in which our system culminates, is superior in its course of instruction to many of the colleges of the country, and there is great emulation of the scholars of the District Schools in preparing themselves for the examination required for admission into it. There were forty-one young ladies in the graduating class this year. Among these was one colored girl; and, as a fact of some interest just now, when the colored race is a subject of so much discussion, I will state her relative standing in the schedule of intellectual attainments. Two stood at 99, five at 98, eleven at 97, and the remainder below. In some cases there were fractions. Among the eleven stood Mary L. Mann, the colored girl—with seven a whole degree above her, and twenty-three below her. She has since been elected Principal of the colored school just established by order of our Democratic Legislature.

WIFE MURDERS.

There have been two cases of brutal wife murders in our City during the past week. In both instances the women were beaten and bruised to death by their husbands, in the most barbarous manner. The one, Magie, in the North Division, and the other, Williams, in the West. Both of the men are in custody, and the evidence against them is conclusive. Whisky was at the bottom of it all.

FINANCIAL.

The first National Bank of Chicago went into operation in this City on the 1st inst. E. Aiken is President, and E. G. Braisted, Cashier; its capital is $300,000, and its stockholders include many of our active, wealthy business men. Measures are on foot, I understand, for organizing a second, with a capital of half a million.

The amount of Government 5-20s taken in this City, is $1,475,000, and business in this line is still quite active at the Collector's office. This is doing very well considering that the rebellion swept away a large portion of our banking capital two years ago, by the depreciation of Southern stocks.

The extensive banking house of Solomon Sturgis & Sons, has recently undergone some change. The senior partner, Solomon Sturgis, who has for many years been identified with the business of the West, has become hopelessly insane, and is now an inmate of the lunatic asylum at Hartford, Conn. His sons have taken the business, which includes the bank, extensive elevators and warehouses, and a large amount of shipping upon the Lakes.

Government notes now form a large share of our circulation. They are preferred by the people generally, and there is no reason why they should not drive out bank bills entirely; still there is yet a large quantity of Eastern money afloat.

BUSINESS.

The receipts for twenty-four hours, ending Saturday evening, were: Flour, 2,775 bbls.; Wheat, 46,363 bushels; Corn, 136,480 bushels; Oats, 17,561 bushels; Wool, 25,600 lbs. The shipments were considerably in excess of the receipts. The amount in store here is estimated at 56,500 bbls. Flour, 640,000 bushels Wheat, 1,600,000 bushels Corn, 520,500 bushels Oats, 55,000 bushels Rye. The city is nearly bare of Barley. New Wheat and new Flour have appeared in the market in limited quantities. Winter Wheat harvest is nearly over in this State. The crop is pronounced an average one. We still hear complaints of the excessive drouth in various sections of the State. Corn and the Spring grains are suffering severely. This is particularly the case between the Illinois and the Mississippi Rivers. As it is getting late in the season, the prospect is that the Corn crop will be materially lessened from this cause. Spring Wheat and Oats are likely to be placed in the same category.

BUILDING IN CHICAGO.

There being no public celebration here on the 4th, I took a horse and buggy, and with note book in hand, attempted to ascertain the number of buildings erected here this season, and in the process of erection. The following is the result of my somewhat cursory investigation:

Five-story bricks	23
Four-story bricks	85
Three-Story bricks	76
Stone buildings	15
Wood, three stories	21
Wood, two stories	816
Wood, one and a-half stories	927
Wood, one story	351
Total	2,314

This does not include the new suburban additions, and it is probable that many finished buildings were overlooked. So you see we are progressing quite satisfactorily.

General business appears to suffer no abatement by the advance of the season.

Trouble in New-Jersey.

THE EXCITEMENT IN NEWARK.

From the Newark Advertiser, July 14.

Our city was last evening the scene of a riotous demonstration, which, though attended with comparatively trifling results, was still sufficient to create considerable excitement and alarm. On some accounts it may be regarded fortunate, inasmuch as it tended to forewarn our authorities in a manner that will cause them to be forearmed against any more serious consequences in the future.

It apparently arose without any premeditation or concert of action among a large group of people, who had casually assembled to hear and discuss the news of the New-York riots, through it is alleged that it was instigated by parties from New-York who came out in one of the evening trains, but this is improbable, for the mob appeared to have no leaders, nor any settled purpose.

Upon the reception of the news of the riot in New-York yesterday, crowds assembled about the bulletin boards, and shortly after nightfall a large concourse had gathered and was eagerly engaged in discussing the affair. Many sensation reports were in circulation, and only added fuel to the already kindled flame. The discussions became warmer and warmer, and at last the crowd gave cheers for the New-York conscripts, State rights, Vallandigham, Govs. Seymour and Parker, Gen. Runyon, Mayor Bigelow and others, and groans for Lincoln, Greeley, Provost-Marshal Miller, his guard, &c. One elderly gentleman, named Stainsbrough, was assailed and struck in the face, the blow drawing blood; his hat was torn from his head, and he was compelled to seek refuge in a neighboring store.

The crowd having thus commenced their attack, moved across Broad-street to the *Mercury* office, and commenced a series of groans for everything connected with the Administration, intermingled with cheers for their favorites. Cries were made of "Down with the wheel," "We won't be drafted," "The wheel's broken," "Where are you $300?" &c., &c. Threats were made to sack and burn the building, but at that time nothing was done beyond threats. Capt. S. C. Fordham, late of the Twenty-sixth regiment, was assailed, but escaped uninjured.

At about 10 o'clock a young man arose upon the stoop, and indulged in a series of inflammatory remarks about the wrongs of Vallandigham, the abolitionism of Thaddeus Stevens, the alleged partiality and injustice of the Conscription, its hazards to the poor man, &c., and closed by demanding that, as the *Journal* office had been compelled to show a flag some eighteen months since, the same should now be done by the *Mercury*. This remark was met with cheers and cries of "Show the flag," "We'll give you five minutes," &c. There being no one in the office at this time, the demand was not then complied with, but a small flag was subsequently raised.

To a cry of "Down with the door" a rush was made, and in a moment or two the door at the foot of the stairs was torn to pieces and scattered about the streets. The cry of "Stones" was then made, and the crowd, supplying themselves with these missiles from materials for the new building of the City Bank, commenced an assault on the building, and in a short time demolished several windows.

A number of policemen, some ten or fifteen in number, had by this time collected, but, owing to their disproportion to the crowd, they could do nothing effective. There was, however, one exception, Sergt. Henry Haury, who, though of small stature, boldly placed himself in the door, and kept the crowd back so far as possible. He also went into the building, found a flag and raised it, amid cheers from the mob.

Their demands having been complied with, after a few more volleys of stones, the mob proceeded to the residence of Provost-Marshal Miller, in Fulton-street, shouting and yelling the entire distance. Some friends of Mr. Miller, anticipating their arrival, had notified him, and the family was removed to a place of safety, while a few personal friends of Mr. Miller remained to protect him. For some time they were in doubt as to the house (Mr. Miller having recently moved,) but by the aid of a light and examining the various door-plates the location was at last found.

The mob then moved to its front, and amid shouts of "Miller," "Hang him," &c., began to hurl stones against the doors and windows. The darkness of the night, the falling rain and some dense shade-trees interfered with their aim, and the damage was comparatively trifling. At this time the crowd was not very great, and a few resolute policemen could have dispersed them, but they did not make their appearance.

Mayor Bigelow had in the meanwhile been sent for, but he was out of town. Alderman N. C. Ball, acting Mayor, was also out of the city; the Provost Guard had been sent to New-York to aid the authorities there, and the city was entirely without protection or head. Alderman Ball, however, returned on the 10 P. M. train from New-York, and immediately proceeded to the residence of Mr. Miller, where he addressed the crowd, informing them that the house did not belong to Mr. Miller, and any damage to it would have to be paid by the city; that such acts were lawless and should be stopped. Alderman Remer and Mr. P. S. Duryee also made some effective remarks, and the assemblage then proceeded down town, gradually dispersing on the way with cheers and yells.

The damage done to the two buildings, which were the only ones injured, will probably amount to about $250, which the city authorities will be obliged to pay.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION... Wednesday, July 15, 1863.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

New-York, July 14, 1863.

David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

Sir: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the Chamber of the Board, City Hall, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of July instant, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

JOHN HARDY,
L. R. RYERS,
CHAS. H. HALL,
JOHN FOX,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
PETER MITCHELL,
CHAS. J. CHIPP,
JOHN HENRY.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley and Long.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Ottiwell, Alderman Jeremiah was called to the Chair.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Whereas, It is provided in the act passed by the last Congress, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," that any person who shall be drafted under the provisions of that act, shall be exempt upon the payment of three hundred dollars; and,

Whereas, Many of the working classes who are at present greatly needed for the industries of this City, especially in the absence of a very large number of our citizens embodied in the militia recently put at the service of the United States, as well as for the maintenance of their families, are wholly unable to pay the said amount of three hundred dollars; and,

Whereas, The drafting of these men under such circumstances would not only be injurious to the interests of the City, but would cause great hardships and privation to their families and would also be likely to produce a popular outbreak, which might be productive of the most serious consequences; and,

Whereas, The public credit of the City of New-York stands pledged to support the families of all those who may enlist or be drafted during the war, and the amount needed for this purpose would in the average be equal to three hundred thousand dollars; and

Whereas, The City of New-York has always responded patriotically to every call of the General Government, and has already furnished men largely in excess of its proper quota—

Resolved, That justice, humanity and economy require the adoption of the following ordinance, entitled an ordinance for relieving the people of the City of New-York from the unequal operation of conscription to give encouragement for volunteers.

AN ORDINANCE.

To relieve the city of New-York from unequal operation of conscription, and to encourage volunteering.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

Section 1. The Comptroller of the City of New-York shall pay to the proper officers appointed to receive the same, a sum equal to three hundred dollars for each person who shall be drafted, in accordance with the act of Congress, entitled "an act for enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other purposes," and who shall be found to be unable to pay the said sum of three hundred dollars, under such regulations as to the proof of the persons entitled thereto as may be prescribed by the Common Council.

Sec. 2. In case any person drafted in accordance with the said Conscription act shall volunteer to serve for three years or the war the Comptroller is authorized to pay to such person or for the benefit of his family or relatives, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Common Council, the sum of three hundred dollars, instead of paying the said amount to the officers of the General Government for exemption.

Sec. 3. For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the preceding sections, the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, which said amount the Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the City of New-York, and to issue bonds of the Corporation therefor, in the usual form, which shall be designated and known as the "Conscription Exemption Bonds of the City of New-York," and the same shall be transferable at the pleasure of the holders thereof, either in person or by attorney, only upon the books of the Corporation, at the office of the Comptroller, and certificates of such transfers shall be indorsed thereon by the Stock Clerk.

Sec. 4. The said bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, and attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. They shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal shall be redeemable on the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Sec. 5. For the payment of the principal of said bonds, and the interest to accrue thereon, the faith of the Corporation of the City of New-York is hereby solemnly pledged, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to redeem and cancel the same, from time to time, at or before their maturity.

Sec. 6. The Counsel to the Corporation shall take immediate steps to test the constitutionality of the aforesaid act of Congress, entitled "An Act for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes;" and this ordinance shall go into effect, and the Comptroller shall pay the amount of money as directed in the first section of this ordinance, only in case the aforesaid act is decided to be constitutional by the proper judicial tribunals.

Which was adopted on a division.

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

And directed to be sent immediately to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

PETITIONS.

Petition of the citizens of the Eleventh Ward, relative to the operation of the Conscription-law of this City.

Which was received.

And referred to Committee on National Affairs.

The ordinance appropriating the amount of two million five hundred thousand dollars to equalize the burdens imposed upon the citizens by the Conscription act was here received from the Board of Councilmen.

Whereupon Alderman Hardy moved a reconsideration of the vote previously taken on the adoption of the ordinance.

Which was carried.

He then moved the adoption of the ordinance.

Which was carried by the following vote, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

And the same was directed to be sent immediately to the Board of Councilmen for concurrence.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, giving Terence McLaughlin permission to keep a coal-box in front of his premises, number forty-five East Twenty-fifth-street.

Which was concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Chipp—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in the Eighth-avenue, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the President *pro tem.* announced that the Board stood adjourned until the first Monday in August, at 1 o'clock P. M.

D. D. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—Wednesday, July 15, 1863, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Board met in their Chamber No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

New-York, July 10, 1863.

To James M. Sweeny, Clerk of the Board of Councilmen:

Sir: You will call a special meeting of the Board of Councilmen for Wednesday, July 15, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking some action to raise money to pay the commutation of the quota called for from this county under the draft.

MORGAN JONES, President.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Pending the reading of the minutes,

Councilman Hall moved that the further reading of the minutes be suspended for the purpose of taking up a report of the Committee on Finance, on the subject of the impending draft.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting an ordinance appropriating three million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars to commute for the whole number of men called for from the City of New-York on the impending draft.

Councilman Brandon moved to amend said ordinance, by striking therefrom the sum of three million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and inserting in lieu thereof the sum of two million dollars, and so amending the ordinance as to make the same apply only to those conscripts who may be unable to pay the commutation of three hundred dollars.

Subsequent to debate,

Councilman Gross moved that the further consideration of the report be suspended, for the purpose of taking up a paper sent in from the Board of Aldermen on the same subject.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble, with ordinance, to relieve the City of New-York from the unequal operation of the Conscription, and to encourage volunteering.

Councilman Houghtaling moved that this Board do now concur with the Board of Aldermen in the adoption of such ordinance.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Sandford, The President, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, sixteenth instant, at four o'clock, P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 15, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Co., Cl.	106	100	Erie Railway....s30	95¼
5,000	do	106⅛	100	do	96
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104½	200	do....s30	95⅞
9,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Co. C	98¾	50	Erie R. Pref.	102¾
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	61	100	do	103
15,000	Mo. State 6s	70	50	Hudson R. R.	177⅞
2,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M. S. F. Bs	120	50	do	178
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	103½	300	Cleve. & P. R.	88¾
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	101	200	do	88⅞
10	Bank of St. of N. Y.	101	1300	Har. R.	107
15,000	Amer. Gold	129⅛	100	do	106¾
			600	do	106⅞

10,000	do	129¼	800	Reading R.	109
85,000	do	129	600	do	108
30,000	do	128⅞	500	M. S. & N. I.	78⅝
10	Continental Bank	93	150	Mich. Cen. R.	109
50	Canton Company	27¾	50	M. So. & N. I. R. G.	116¼
50	do	28	300	Ill. Cen. R. S.	108
100	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	22	200	Gal. & Chi. R.	95⅛
100	Quicksilv. M. Co.	39¼	400	do	95¾
100	do	39	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	112
145	Pacific M. S. Co.	208	100	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	91
40	do	207	50	do	90½
50	do	209	50	do....b30	91
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	118¾	500	Nor. & Wor. R.	88

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Mo. State 6s	70	100	Reading R.	105¾
100	Cumb. Coal	22	100	M. S. & N. Ind....c	78⅝
100	Canton Co....b10	28	300	do	78¼
50	Pacific Mail	212½	200	do....s3	78¼
100	N. Y. Cen....b3	119	100	do....b3	78⅛
100	do	119	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	116¼
100	do....b10	119	500	Clev. & P. R.	88⅝
50	do....b3	119⅛	200	do....c	88⅝
400	Erie Railway	96	100	do....b10	88⅞
200	do....s3	95⅞	200	do	88¼
500	do....b3	96	500	do....b10	89
100	do....s3	95¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	67½
200	do....c.	95¾	50	do....b10	67½
200	do....b10	96	50	Mil. & P. DuC. R.	57
500	do	95⅞	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	95¾
150	Hud. R....s3	176	100	do....b30	96
200	Harlem R....c	106¼	50	Chi. & R. Is.	95½
100	do....b3	106⅜			

Wednesday, July 15—P. M.

The riotous troubles in the City again induced the Stock Exchange to adjourn for the day at 12 o'clock. On the victorious news from Port Hudson, Charleston and other quarters in the morning papers, there was a further fall of 4 ℘ cent. in Gold Coin; and although the Cunard steamer did not sail until the afternoon, there was no disposition to do any additional business in Exchange. The sales of Gold Coin at the Exchange Board were at about 129 ℘ cent., but soon after, in the Street, the price fell to 128 and then to 127½ ℘ cent.

The transactions in stocks were not very large, but nearly all indicated a firm and advancing market. The first call of the list was through with before 12 o'clock, and the business afterward done in the Board Room and on the Street was not important. The additional rise in the Pacific Mail shares is 10 ℘ cent. from yesterday, and the whole rise within three weeks is from 170 to 212 ℘ cent. Hudson, Harlem, Erie and the Western Roads, were nearly all higher, closing firm about as follows, compared with Tuesday afternoon; the Government Securities firm, and the Coupons of 1881 ¼@⅜ better than yesterday:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	131¼	127½	Harlem Pref.	102	103
U. S. 6s, 1881	106	106¼	Mich. Central	100	109
N. Y. Central	118⅛	118¾	Mich. Southern	77¾	78¾
Erie	95⅛	96¼	Mich. Guarant'd	115⅛	116½
Erie Preferred	102	103	Illinois Central	107	108
Hudson	178	178	Pittsburgh	87¾	88¾
Pacific Mail	202	212	Fort Wayne	67¼	68
Harlem	106¼	107	Rock Island	95	95½
Canton	27⅛	28	Northwest	30¼	30¼
Prairie du Chien	57	57½	Galena	94	94½
Treas. Cer. new	98⅞	98⅞	Reading	104¾	105¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	Amer. Exchange	104
Merchants'	108	Metropolitan	110¼
Union	109	East River	98
America	123	Continental	93
Tradesmen's	106	Commmonwealth	99¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s.	105	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s real est.	102	Chi. & N. W. 1st m. 2d ser.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	102	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	57½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	91½
Erie thirds, '83	109½	Gal. & Chic. firsts	103
Erie fourths, '80	103	Gal. & Chi. Extended	110
Hud. R. sec'ds, S. F. '85	117	Chi. & R. I. firsts	105
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	110	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	106
Mich. Cen. '69 '72	116	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106
Mich. C. New 1sts, '82	120	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	105
Chic., Bur. & Q. firsts	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	103
Mich. So. seconds	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100¾
Illinois Cent. al '75	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	80
Al. & T. H. firsts	101	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	95
A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	92	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	81½	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	55

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie,) were again quite large for the season, having been to the value of $4,142,775, against $3,277,839 same week last year, and $2,768,719 the corresponding week of 1861.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie

Railway for the month of June, 1863	$760,868 05
Earnings month of June, 1862	528,841 65
Increase	$232,841 65

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, July 15, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 90 bbls. Ashes, 775 bbls. Flour, 59,100 bushels Wheat, 78,147 bushels Corn, 26,666 bushels Oats, 468 pkgs. Provisions, and 308 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 60 bbls. Pots at $7 ℘ 100 lbs. Pearls are quiet and nominal.

COAL—Foreign is quiet, yet held firmly. Anthracite is less sought after and is now quoted down to $8 50@$9 ℘ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased, since our last, to the extent of 7,200 bags, at 28c.@28½c. ℘ lb. Other kinds have been neglected.

COTTON—Has been inactive, and altogether nominal in price, to-day.

FISH—Dry Cod have been in limited request, and have fallen to $5 25@$5 87½ ℘ cwt. Mackerel has been in demand, and quoted steady, including Small and Large No. 1 Massachusetts, at $11 75@$17 75; No. 2, $10@$10 75; No. 3, $6 50@$8 50 ℘ bbl. No. 1 Connecticut Shad have been selling in lots, at $12 50 ℘ half-barrel. Pickled Herring have been inactive, ranging from $3 50 to $5 75 ℘ bbl. Smoked Herring have been in less request, at 35c. for Scaled and 27c. @28c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues very quiet at declining prices. Sales since our last, 3,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 60; poor to choice extra State at $5 20@$5 60, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 80 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 00	@$4 60
Extra State	5 20	@ 5 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 10	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 9 00

Southern Flour is quite dull; sales since our last, 300 bbls., at $6@$6 60 for poor to good superfine; $6 70@$8 25 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 30@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues heavy; sales 185 bbls. Extra at $5 25@$7 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull to-day, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and nominal. One small lot (3,500 bushels) of Amber Michigan was sold at $1 35 ℘ bushel. Corn is quiet at former prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 32,000 bushels, at 65½c.@66c., for shipping mixed Western: 65c.@65½c. for unsound; 73c. for White, and 69c.@70c. for Yellow Western, ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet at 95c.@$1 05 according to quality, ℘ bushel; sales 8,400 bushels. Oats are inactive, including Canada at 70c.@73c.; Western at 73c.@76c.; State at 75½c.@76½c. ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair supply and moderate request to-day, at 75c.@90c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy, at 15c.@21c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are selling slowly, at $1 35@$1 40 ℘ thousand.

LIME—Common Rockland has been in demand at $1; Glens' Falls Lump at the same price, ℘ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive and nominal.

OILS—Have been quiet and depressed. Linseed, $1 19@$1 21 ℘ gallon. Other kinds, as previously quoted.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet at reduced prices. Sales, to-day, 370 bbls., in lots, at $11 62½@$11 75 for Old Mess; $13 50@$13 75 for new Mess; $10 50@$11 25 for old and new Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon continues dull and heavy, at 5½c.@7c. ℘ lb. Lard is tending downward; sales 325 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@9¾c. ℘ lb. Beef continues quiet; sales 175 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$12 25 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℘ bbl. Butter is selling slowly at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is very quiet, at 9c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Is quite dull at old rates.

SALT—The principal inquiry has been for Turk's Island, at 44c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to small lots at 45½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—No important engagements transpired to-day, with the exception of 1,000 bbls. Flour for Antwerp, at 3s. ℘ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been; "Bremen bark, 814 tons, from Baltimore to Valencia for orders, Guano, $11 50; a Danish brig, 1,300 bbls., to West Indies, $1 10; a Br. schr., 99 tons, to St. Kitts, $1 10; a ship, 1,220 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, one, 943 tons, from Baltimore to Europe, one, 998 tons, from Bangor to Liverpool, an Oldenburg bark, 730 tons, to Shanghai, and a brig, 198 tons, to Matanzas and back, on private terms."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOK—CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum :—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is :

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have, from our special correspondents with the Army of the Potomac, detailed statements of the manner of LEE'S escape. The main facts tally with the statements already published. In the attack by our cavalry and infantry on the enemy's rear guard, the rebels suffered severely before they surrendered. Altogether, during Tuesday, we captured some 2,000 prisoners.

The official verification of the glorious news from Port Hudson is published this morning. We have a dispatch from Gen. BANKS, dated the 8th inst., in which he states that the garrion surrendered unconditionally on the afternoon of that day, and that he should take final possession at 7 o'clock the next morning.

It is said that PEMBERTON surrendered Vicksburgh at 3 A. M., July 4, and that at 4 o'clock GRANT had 40,000 on the march to find and whip JOHNSTON. From 10,000 to 15,000 men were simultaneously put on board transports to reinforce BANKS. This probably had something to do with the surrender of that place.

Our dispatches from Cincinnati indicate a probability that MORGAN has been a little too adventuresome in his raid into Ohio, and that he will be captured. He is reported at Georgetown, Brown County, pretty well hemmed in

MORGAN'S Adjutant-General, DAVIS, was captured near Providence, Ind., on the line of the New Albany and Salem Railroad on Sunday morning.

By an arrival at this port yesterday from Bermuda, we hear of the capture of three more ships and a schooner by the *Florida* during the month of June. The ships were the *Southern Cross*, the *Kate Gauntlet* and the *B. F. Hoxie*, and the schooner was the *Vernum H Hill*. On board the *B. F. Hoxie* was a million dollars worth of silver bars and ore.

GENERAL NEWS.

The ravages of the mob which commenced in this City on Monday, had not ceased when we went to press this morning, but were more violent than ever. The early part of the day was comparatively quiet, but as evening closed in the rioters renewed their work with redoubled fury, and in many instances were armed with rifles. A serious conflict between the mob and the military occurred at 6 o'clock in the evening in Nineteenth-street, and another at 11 o'clock last night. Large numbers were killed, but at the last accounts the military were masters of the field.

The Board of Aldermen met specially at 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday. On calling the roll there was no quorum present. Mr HARDY proposed a recess and the sending of the Sergeant-at-Arms after absent members. The Chair (Mr JEREMIAH) ruled that a minority of a quorum could not take a recess, and not less than a quorum could compel the attendance of absent members. Delay was occasioned for a few minutes in calling the roll for absentees, on repeated demands from the members. Meanwhile a quorum was secured. Then Mr. HARDY presented a preamble, resolution and ordinance in relation to the Conscription act. (See official in another column for the paper in full.) The purport of all is contained in the ordinance, which appropriates $2,500,000 to be raised by loan on certificates to be denominated "Conscript Exemption Bonds," and made payable in 1880, the money to be used to pay the commutation fee of conscripts who do not desire to go to the war, or $300 each to be paid to those who will go, and also authorizes the Corporation Counsel to test the constitutionality of the Conscription act. It was adopted by the vote of all present—just a majority (9). There being some doubt about the legality of its passage by this vote, it was subsequently readopted by a three-fourth vote (13.) The only remarks made on the occasion were by Mr. MITCHELL, who favored the ordinance because it put the poor man on an equality with the rich man—to go to the war or stay home, as he pleased. He was opposed to the draft because it was unequal in its operation, but notwithstanding this feeling, he was reluctant to vote for the ordinance while the City and private rights were being outraged upon the pretence of opposition to the draft.

The Board of Councilmen also held a special meeting at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The Finance Committee rendered a report, based upon the authority of a resolution by Mr. O'BRIEN, and referred to them about a month ago, in favor of requesting them to report a plan to raise $1,000,000 to relieve poor men from the draft. The report was accompanied by an ordinance to appropriate $3,750,000 to pay the commutation fee of drafted men. There was some discussion as to whether the relief should apply to all drafted men from the City or only to those who are unable to pay $300. The discussion took a wide range, and gave an opportunity for the expression of some ultra views on the war. Mr. SANDFORD would not vote a man or a dollar to prosecute it. His plan of putting down the rebellion was to withhold men and means, have an armistice, then a negotiation and then peace. Our General Government rulers he denounced as thieves and plunderers. Finally, the ordinance was put aside and the one from the Aldermen, of similar purport, was taken up and read and concurred in. The Board then adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. today.

The steamship *Eagle*, Capt. ADAMS, and the steamship *Evening Star*, Capt. BELL, arrived yesterday afternoon from Havana, bringing dates to the afternoon of the 11th inst. The Havana news is of no importance. From Mexico these steamers bring advices to the 1st inst. Gen. FOREY—in addition to the decree of the 11th ult., prohibiting the use of printing presses until they should be placed under French censorship, and the publication of any book or pamphlet—had issued a proclamation to the Mexican nation, wherein he said, among other things, that he offered to Mexico the cooperation of France in aiding to establish a Government of its own election. Those who would not lay down their arms (referring to JUAREZ) he would pursue wherever they might hide themselves. JUAREZ, on the other hand, has decreed that all persons who unite with FOREY shall be declared traitors. FOREY had also issued a decree establishing a Committee of Government, consisting of fifty-five members, at the head of which is ALMONTE. Reinforcements for the French had arrived at Vera Cruz.

The steamship *America*, of the Isthmus route to California, now over due—put into Havana on the 11th inst. for coal. There had been a violent gale of wind with earthquakes at Greytown—causing some obstruction to the channel of the harbor—making it necessary to lighten the ship of her coals to get out. She would leave Havana 12th, for New York, and is now about due.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool on the 1st, and Queenstown on the 2d inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Her news is anticipated by the *Persia*.

There was a riotous demonstration in Boston on Monday and Monday night, but it was very promptly suppressed by the police, several of the rioters being severely wounded. It originated in an assault on an officer who was serving a notice of draft.

The prize steamer *Charleston* arrived off the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Tuesday, in charge of Prize Master CURBY, of the United States gunboat *Seminole*, by which vessel she was captured off Wilmington, N. C., on the 10th inst. The steamer had cleared at Nassau, N. P., ostensibly for Baltimore, but her destination was Wilmington. The *Seminole* had been but a few days out of port, and had just reached her destination, off Wilmington, when the *Charleston* came in sight. After a short chase, during which a shot or two was fired, the steamer was brought to. She is loaded with brandy, rum, dry goods, salt, &c. The vessel is a small side-wheeler, and is said to have run the blockade several times.

To prevent the repetition of an affair like that of the recent capture of a wagon-train near Rockville, Gen. RUCKER, senior Quartermaster at Washington, has assumed control of all subordinate Quartermasters engaged in forwarding supplies to the army. Trains hereafter passing through sections exposed to guerrillas, will be provided with a military escort strong enough to repel assault.

The Stock Exchange, yesterday, adjourned for the day at 12 o'clock. The price of Gold was ¾ cent. down, and the Government Securities and Railway shares firm and advancing. No change in Money rates; the supply easy to the Brokers.

All branches of business were very quiet yesterday. The attendance at the Produce Exchange was unusually limited, and the Trustees, apprehensive of danger, resolved to close the building, until after the complete suppression of the riot. This action exasperated the members of the Commercial Association, who make use of the main floor, and who very promptly emphatically protested against such an unjustifiable invasion of their rights. The Trustees consequently rescinded their resolution. There were 613 vessels of all classes in port.

Suspension of the Draft.

The City was filled with rumors yesterday that the draft was to be suspended by order of the President of the United States. Some of these reports were ascribed to Gov. SEYMOUR, whether with or without authority we are not aware.

We trust that whatever else may happen, the President will spare us this degradation. We can afford anything better than thus to have a national law, enacted in due form by a Congress elected by the people, calculated and intended to meet the greatest national emergency this country has ever known, set aside at the demand of a mob. A suspension of the draft now—we mean anything more than the temporary suspension which the circumstances of the moment render inevitable—will be simply a surrender to the basest mob that ever aspired to rule and ruin a great City. It will not only disgrace us,—it will paralyze the arm of the Government through every stage and every hour of its contest with the rebellion. It will give a substantial and decided triumph to the basest political and social elements of a corrupt metropolis. We can afford to fight it out; we can afford to see our orphan asylums and benevolent institutions burned to the ground; we can afford to have our houses plundered, our shops sacked, our helpless citizens murdered in cold blood; we can afford all these things and worse, if worse are possible and necessary; but we cannot afford to surrender the control of this City and the authority of the nation's laws into the hands of such a mob as is now grasping with black and bloody hands at complete supremacy.

We beg President LINCOLN to understand that this riot is not due to the draft. Its root strikes much deeper. It is part and parcel of the rebellion. Its instigators and leaders are allies and agents of JEFFERSON DAVIS. They are doing his work here far more effectually than they can do it on his own soil and within his usurped dominions. President LINCOLN might just as well direct our armies in Virginia to surrender to Gen. LEE, as to order a surrender of the laws and authority of the nation to the mob in New-York. We have too much faith in his firmness and sagacity to fear for a moment that he will inflict upon the national cause any such indelible disgrace.

The Press and the Mob.

Throughout the infamous riot which has raged through our streets for the last three days, we have carefully abstained from everything like partisan crimination, and especially from all attempts to implicate our brother journalists, of whatever stripe, in the responsibility for the state of things which now exists. We have, on the contrary, eagerly seized upon every indication that the Press of this City was unanimous in denouncing outrages, which brand our whole community with disgrace, and make every American worthy the name blush with shame and indignation for his country and its laws. We were not only willing but anxious to forget for the moment that there were any such things as political parties among us,—and to remember only that we had a country to save, laws to vindicate, public peace and public honor to preserve, and the character and quiet of our outraged community to rescue from the contempt into which they have been plunged by the most reckless and infamous gang of ruffians that ever disgraced and imperiled any civilized society on the face of the earth.

We regret, more deeply than we can express, to see that some of our cotemporaries have adopted a very different rule for their own guidance in this emergency. The *World*, with an eager ferocity which finds its proper counterpart in the ranks of the mob, seizes this opportunity to denounce those journals which support the Government as responsible for the riot, and to point them out to the mob as proper objects of its vengeance. "We charge it plainly," says the *World*, "upon the radical journals of this City," that, by their mode of discussing the political topics of the day, they have provoked this outburst of public passion. The *World* knows better. It knows perfectly well that these causes have had nothing whatever to do with the riot that is striking death-blows at the life and property of the very class that is made at once its tool and its victim. Grant all that the *World* may claim as to the bad taste and injustice of the tone in which these journals have canvassed these topics, they do not touch the real cause of the outbreak. We shall not imitate the *World's* example by searching among the ruins that still smoke in our streets for the causes of the blaze. We have no heart for such criminations and recriminations now. But what is the motive which the *World* itself assigns for this mob? Is it not opposition to the draft? Who stimulated that opposition? Who has day after day devoted time and talent and strength to denunciations of the law—long after it had been placed upon the statute-book, and when criticism had thus become utterly unavailing for any purpose consistent with the public good? Who has dwelt upon the exaggerated enormities of the $300 exemption clause? Who has filled column after column with incendiary appeals to the poorer classes, and with utterly false and most mischievous statements as to the object and effect of the national conscription? If the "radical journals" have done these things, then they may fairly be held responsible for the result which these appeals were evidently intended to bring about. If not, then we must look elsewhere for that responsibility.

The *World* permits itself to read a lecture to the "radical journals" for not having heeded its warnings of the "rude vengeance" to which it gave them notice, and, with an apparent consciousness of temporary power, it deals lavishly in threats of still further punishment at the hands of the mob. We do not know whether the TIMES is among the "radical journals" who are thus addressed or not. We have conducted the political discussions of the day without much reference to party or class relations, according to our own sense of justice and propriety. Without giving undue prominence to any of the secondary issues of the controversy, we have done everything in our power to sustain the Government and crush rebellion wherever it has appeared. We have done this because we deem it our duty; and we shall continue to do it without regard to the warnings of the *World* or the menaces of the mob. We scorn to owe anything, still more to owe freedom of speech on questions of great public concern, to the forbearance or the favor of the gang of ruffians who are doing everything in their power to convert this Metropolis into a hideous haunt of vagabonds and thieves. We would rather see every stone in the building which shelters us leveled with the ground, than feel that it stands only through our truckling to a mob which threatens every public interest and every private right with swift and remediless destruction. We have nothing to regret in our mode of treating these subjects hitherto. Most certainly we have neither apology nor toleration for the mob that has ruled and disgraced New-York. It finds no shadow of excuse in any act of the Government, and the only palliation for the conduct of those who have taken part in its excesses, is found in the fact that they have been betrayed into them by men more cunning and more cowardly than themselves.

We trust we have seen the worst of the riot. The temper of the mob is no less malignant than it was at first; but the authorities in charge of the public peace are gradually gathering up the power which they need to crush this hideous monster and trample out every vestige of its infamous and terrible life. We hope that power will be used with instant and relentless rigor. There is no other mode of quelling the mob, and the sooner that is applied the better for everybody, and especially for the rioters themselves.

"A State of Insurrection"—The Draft and Financial Confidence.

Yesterday morning a Proclamation by the Governor was published declaring this City "in a state of insurrection;" yet in the face of that manifesto, unprecedented in our City annals, gold at the Stock Exchange fell four per cent! Was the like ever heard of? In a European city, such a step by the Government is always taken as a signal that society is in danger; and gold, the first of cowards, precipitately hides itself. It forthwith "makes itself scarce." But here, while it is officially heralded that the Metropolis is "in insurrection," gold is found more easily than it has been for a whole twelvemonth previously. In fact, from the very beginning of the disturbance, it has all the while been growing cheaper. All the threats of anarchy and havoc have not given it a flutter; and every hour's tidings of fresh outrage has only been followed by a new manifestation of its fresh confidence. At first blush, this is certainly a curious phenomena. We doubt if anything like it has ever been seen before. And yet it is entirely rational, and just what, under the circumstances, ought to have been expected.

It comes first from the immovable conviction that though the City may be "in a state of insurrection," its permanent security is in no danger whatever. Our discerning business men perfectly well understand that the present disorder is sure to be quelled by the strong arm of law—that it is alike a physical and a moral impossibility that a mob should for any time bear rule in New-York City. They are positively sure that the vast majority of our people are on the side of law and order, and will sustain the Government in every measure, however severe, that may be necessary to vindicate its authority. Of course they do not doubt that there are revolutionary elements here, just as there are in every other great city in Christendom; but this fact counts little or nothing in estimating the future, for they know these elements can and will be controlled. This riot, at the worst, is but a thing of a week, and therefore it does not frighten. It is uncertainty that destroys commercial confidence; and it is not admitted that there is any uncertainty in this case. The state of insurrection of course entails its momentous duties, but it is certain those duties will be met and that order will again reign. Thus it is that the "state of insurrection" does not affect the financial market more than a storm of thunder and lightning.

But there is a cause yet more potent than that. The strong confidence comes largely from a survey of the recent great changes in the military situation generally. What are the broad facts? Within a fortnight LEE has been beaten back into Virginia with a loss of two-fifths of his army—Vicksburgh and Port Hudson have fallen, which gives the Government complete command of the Southwest—BRAGG has been forced well down into Georgia, which secures entire Tennessee—and Charleston, which has so often baffled our efforts, has been approached so successfully that its speedy fall is probable. But what is of greater importance than any local or territorial conquests is the change this fortnight has wrought in the relative strength of the two armies. So great and rapid a change is very rare in military history. While the events of the fortnight have not put twenty thousand of our army *hors du combat*, they have reduced to that condition at least *eighty-five* thousand of the enemy. Let us see. The number of the enemy's killed and wounded at Gettysburgh, was twenty thousand, and of prisoners, fifteen thousand. Of these subsequently killed, wounded and captured, three thousand. It is said that there were likewise a large number of deserters from LEE's army, but of those we will make no account. His lowest loss this side of the Potomac, therefore, may be reckoned at thirty-eight thousand. At Vicksburgh the number of rebel prisoners is officially stated to be thirty-one thousand. The number captured by ROSECRANS during BRAGG's retreat is stated to have been four thousand. The number killed, wounded and captured by PRENTISS at the conquest in Helena was over fifteen hundred; by SHERMAN, in the last engagement near Jackson, two thousand; by GILMORE, in the last operations upon Charleston, eight hundred. The statement of the numbers in Port Hudson has not yet reached us, but they must at least amount to ten thousand. The aggregate of these figures is eighty-six thousand three hundred. This is more than one-quarter of the entire rebel army, as it existed on the 1st of July, for no intelligent men then computed that at a higher figure than three hundred thousand of able-bodied soldiers. The entire number who have served under the rebel flag cannot have exceeded six hundred thousand; for the population of the Confederacy, as shown by the census of 1860, could not possibly have supplied more than that number of able-bodied white men. It is a settled military rule that at least one quarter of an army in active service is made permanently unserviceable every year. In the unhealthy Southern climate, and under all the privations in suitable food and medicines to which the rebel soldiers have been subject, the proportion must be much greater. It is certainly a very low calculation to reckon that during the two years of the rebellion, up to the first of July last, the Confederate Government had lost at least three hundred thousand of its soldiers. It can easily be proved, by official figures, that the number of our own soldiers who have been disabled far exceeds that.

Assuming, then, that the rebel soldiers on the first of July were three hundred thousand, they now stand reduced to two hundred and fifteen thousand. Surprisingly small as this figure may seem to many, we don't see how it is possible to escape its acceptance. If it be accepted, the recent draft of three hundred thousand by the Government at once loses its terrors. For that force in the field, combined with the large armies already engaged there, would inevitably bring the rebellion to a speedy end. And if the war be a general calamity, as it certainly is, it would be vastly better for every man, whether in the draft or out of it, that the war should be thus summarily closed than that it should "drag its slow length along" without the needed reinforcements. It requires no great discernment in our capitalists to see, as they clearly do, that, in the present military situation, this draft of three hundred thousand fresh men must prove a speedy finisher of the rebellion. In the nature of things, it would not be possible that so overwhelming a force as our army would then have, could be long resisted. No wonder, then, that gold, in this prospect, gathers such confidence. It is fast coming down to its old peace standard, simply because it sees appliances in motion which will soon annihilate resistance, and compel peace.

GOOD ADVICE.—The *World* gives sundry items of good advice to the rioters and others; two of which are worthy of being transferred to our columns:

"4. Let business be resumed at once by every factory and workshop which employs large numbers of men. This closing of stores and stoppage of work is throwing tens of thousands of people into the street, to be carried away by the prevailing excitement, who, had their employments kept along, would have been peaceable citizens.

5. The military authorities ought immediately to open the lines of City railway travel. The running of the City cars and omnibuses would do more to restore the quiet of the City than the appearance of a small army. The patrolling parties of soldiers and police men could easily guard the tracks."

Now that we have a military force in the City, we take it for granted that this last suggestion will receive immediate attention. It is shameful that all our great Railroad and stage Companies should have succumbed so quietly to the demands of the mob. With proper vigor and organization on their part, they could easily have continued their ordinary business without any very serious interruption. But as they doubtless need aid to enable them to resume it, we trust it will be afforded without delay.

It has been a leading object of the rioters to put a stop to all kinds of work, so as to throw out of employment as many laborers as possible. In this way they hoped to accumulate raw material for their purposes, and they have undoubtedly done this to a very considerable extent. Employers should make every effort to prevent their workmen from yielding to these demands; they can do more in this way than in any other to check the riot, and aid in restoring the supremacy of the law.

Words to Workingmen.

It is in time, we trust, to address a few words of earnest exhortation to the truly honest and well-meaning laboring classes of this City. Yesterday gangs of mischief-making and riotous men were proceeding from workshop to factory, in different parts of the City, warning proprietors to discharge all the hands in their employ, under threats of violence to them and their establishments if they refused. In some cases, we are sorry to hear, proprietors complied with the demands of the mob. They were not much to blame, perhaps. They did not know how fully the lawless spirit of the past two days had been checked, and it was pardonable to wish to escape arson and murder, if dismissing their men would secure them exemption.

The object of the miscreants who are thus at work against the quiet industry of the City, is plain enough. They wish to fill the streets with unemployed men, from whose ranks they hope to recruit their forces when they start again on their diabolical mission of theft, robbery and murder. Idleness is the nursery of vice and crime; and the Devil himself could make no better preparation for a new outbreak in our City, and a new reign of terror, flame and murder, than to have every employer discharge the men who are now earning their bread by honest, daily labor.

We have said that employers are, to some extent, pardonable for yielding to threats backed up by the presence of hordes of riotous men. Proprietors are comparatively few in number, and unequal to a contest with the myrmidons of a mob. But *the laboring men themselves can come to the support of their employers*, and defy the brutal and merciless scoundrels that would bully their employers into discharging them, and then lure the working-men into the terrible dangers of street-fighting, house-burning and murder. The villains pretend to be acting in the interest of the workingmen; but every intelligent laborer must see that his family's daily bread and his own life are put in peril by the course of the rioters. How is any workingman to be benefited by destroying business and making life and property unsafe in New-York? Peace and law must reign, if labor expects to prosper and be paid. When houses are burned and business is destroyed, employers become fewer in number, orders for work are lighter, or stopped altogether. When labor ceases, wages cease; and when wages cease, children grow hungry and wives grow desperate, and men grow mad. Suppose, then, that riot begins, and the mad leaders of the mob glut their vengeance by giving homes and factories to the flames—do we not know that the streets will be red with blood, that hundreds of men will be shot down in the streets, that *order will be restored at last*, and many families, *in whose behalf workingmen are now stirred up to anger*, will be left to mourn for life the loss of misguided husbands and protectors? Riot leads only to misery, ruin and death.

Let the honest workingmen of the City reflect on the dangers ahead, stand by their employers, and stick to their work. Let them spurn the counsels of riotous and seditious men as they would spurn the approaches of a serpent. If they will do this, each resolving for himself, and giving to his employer confidence and boldness to stand by him in return, a moral and physical strength will at once spring into palpable existence in the City from which the disturbers of the public peace would quail as from the touch of lightning. Workingmen be true to *yourselves*, to your *labor*, to your *manhood*, to *peace*, to *law*, and no harm will ever befall you.

"The Left Wing of Lee's Army."

When the plots of the Southern rebels for the overthrow of the Union and the inauguration of war first took form and shape, one of the great elements of power and success upon which they counted was the cooperation of the "New-York mob," or the "Northern mob." This mob, these masses of the great industrial centres of the North were, in fact, at one time looked upon as the chief tool in the hands of the Secessionists for the accomplishment of their purposes. Being at once selfish, ignorant and brutal, totally destitute of any sentiment of patriotism, easily deceived, and inclined to "treason, stratagem and spoils," they would, as soon as the Government was weakened by the secession of the Southern States, and business was destroyed by the withdrawal of Southern trade, rush into scenes of violence, blood and anarchy, before which the enfeebled "concern" at Washington would rapidly sink into ruin, while in the mean time the rebels of the South could establish their power, consolidate their authority and enter upon their separate career. The speeches of the rebel leaders and the articles in the rebel newspapers, propounding these schemes and setting forth these hopes, must be fresh in the memory of all. For this "mob," however, the bitterest contempt was always expressed. It was a "greasy" mob, a "vulgar" mob—the product of the seething masses of brutalism, ignorance and poltroonery, which the traitors asserted existed in and controlled the great cities and densely populated manufacturing regions of the North.

The first ordinance of secession was not passed, the echo of the first gun of the war had not resounded through the North, before the rebels saw their mistake and beheld the blasting of their hopes. The very men on whom they had relied for aid—the workingmen of the North—for these were their "mob"—sprang into line to defend the constituted authorities and uphold the Union. But the rebels, knowing the immense value to their cause of a Northern diversion or defection, have never ceased since then to labor assiduously for that end. They have long known that it was perfectly hopeless for them to think of getting up any diversion ostensibly in their interest. But it made not a whit of difference to them. If on any pretext whatever, they could induce a Northern defection, it would equally inure to their benefit. If it were animosity to a race, opposition to a law, antagonism to a policy, or enmity to a Government official, either would serve as well as the other, if it brought about such a condition of things here as to paralyze the Government's power.

There is no doubt whatever that it is this same influence which has brought about this present violent opposition to the National Enrollment Act in this City. There has appeared no distinct individual leadership in the rioting yet—the instigators holding themselves prudently in the background. But the man who, just before the outbreak, delivered the incendiary speech which, more than anything else, stimulated it, is an individual who, since the opening of the war, has openly avowed his secession sympathies; and after the mob had fairly begun its bloody work, the man who harangued and incited them to further deeds of violence was an individual as black with treason as JEFF. DAVIS himself. We have not a doubt that there are other men, agents direct from Richmond, now in this City, who are using both energy and money in feeding the flames that for three days have darkened, and for three nights have reddened, the sky of New-York. As a matter of course, they operate in the dark. As a matter of course, they work under false pretexts and with a devilish subtlety. As a matter of course, they do not let the dupes whom they drive to infamy into their plots. But the workings and springs of the plot are none the less easily discovered, as we have not a doubt that before this matter is through the persons of its operators will be detected.

But these men will fail. They cannot succeed in making this insurrection general or seriously menacing, in this City or throughout the North. The rebellion, we know, is in a most desperate strait at present, and never needed aid of this kind as much as it does now. The time for their labors, as for the rebellion itself, is short; and though they may work with desperation, and drive many "poor men" to deeds of madness, under the plea that they are but resisting a hard law, their plots and their pretexts both will fail them. The great riot will quickly collapse, as the great rebellion, which is its parent, is collapsing; and order will be restored here as the Union will be restored throughout the land. "The left wing of LEE's army," as the mob has been so aptly styled, will come to as disastrous and infamous an end as has just befallen the centre of that army on the Potomac.

FOUR CAMPAIGNS CLOSED.—No less than four great military campaigns have come to a conclusion since the beginning of June—Gen. MEADE's campaign in Pennsylvania and Maryland against LEE; Gen. ROSECRANS' campaign against BRAGG; Gen. GRANT's campaign against Vicksburgh; Gen. BANKS' campaign against Port Hudson. The two latter campaigns and victories are final in themselves; the two former will doubtless be resumed on new fields, or rather new campaigns will succeed those just closed.

THE NEW MILITARY POSITION IN THE WEST.

Coup d'Œil of Events—The Situation in Mississippi and Tennessee—New Rebel Line—Probable Future.

THE BENCHES, Friday, July 10, 1863.

I know not what will have occurred to LEE's army, whether of good or evil fortune, before this letter will have reached you. I shall leave that out of view. You are, by this time, as well satisfied as I was, that the grand raid, planned by Mr. SCHALK and performed by Mr. LEE, was a grand mistake: *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*—the old saying is as true now as ever. But while the rebels have been morally and politically insane from the beginning, they have not been so in military matters. They have managed them better than we have. Great Generals, I think, they have not produced; but fiery zeal, courage and endurance, concentration and boldness, they have had enough of. They have been beaten in three great battles, (for that at Helena was no small affair,) on the 3d of July, 1863—worthy to be put beside the 4th of July, 1776; and no really intelligent man in the South can hope more of the future than either the death of despair, or the terms of peace made by their conquerors.

We now see, what was evident to me, that the South was a great hollow ball, whose shell had great strength, but which, once broken, leaves nothing behind but crumbling ruins. But madness rules the hour. The Southern leaders of the Confederacy will not yield (and you need not count on it) while they can keep a single army in the field. When they can no longer fight, the principal men will endeavor to make their way to Europe to escape hanging here. There they will wander round, like BURR—despised outcasts from their native land. But let us turn to the campaign. Whatever becomes of LEE, our Military Department has probably learned, by this time, that they must keep the Shenandoah Valley and march on Richmond from the West. But that is now less important then it was. The tide of war is now sweeping forward to the East from the banks of the Mississippi, and the rebels *cannot resist it*. We may meet with some bad luck; we have had a great deal and we may have some more. But the effect (if such an accident should come) will only be temporary. The Western armies will sweep on while there is an enemy in the field. Now let us look at the new situation in the West. On the 4th of February, GRANT took command in front of Vicksburgh, and on the 4th of July, just five months, he entered Vicksburgh, capturing 25,000 men, an immense amount of artillery, and the strongest military position on the Mississippi. The real campaign, however, was from the 1st of May to the 4th of July, crossing the Mississippi below, moving south of the rebel armies, and thus strategically inclosing the rebel forces between his army and the Yazoo. He rapidly took Grand Gulf, Port Gibson and Jackson, fighting the battles of Raymond, Mississippi Springs and Baker's Creek, cutting off the corps of LORING and JOHNSTON from PEMBERTON, and inclosing the latter within the fortifications of Vicksburgh, which finally falls. All this constitutes the most brilliant campaign of the war. I am told that Gen. GRANT

is not as great a General as some others. I care nothing about that. I take things as I find them. I take the record as it is written, and on that record GRANT'S manœuvres in front of Vicksburgh stand out as among the brightest of military performances. On the morning of the 4th of July Gen. GRANT rode into Vicksburgh, in his plain gray dress, with a cigar in his mouth, and without a movement of his face to indicate the triumph of the day. His army were assured of some rest and furloughs, but on that day dispatches went on to Washington that the army was moving again to strike the enemy. In the meantime Gen. ROSECRANS commenced a movement which would have crushed BRAGG'S army but for the tremendous rains which for fifteen days fell continually. Notwithstanding this BRAGG suffered severely, and was driven out of Middle Tennessee, and is now seeking to defend the mountain passes. We come now to the point in which the ground of the campaign changes entirely. New positions must be taken, and if BRAGG and JOHNSTON can make a defence, where is it? What future line can they adopt? Here let me remark in advance, that the strength of the rebel forces is not as great as you suppose. The South can levy no more armies. The attempt has failed. The rebel States are hollow of substance, and the old armies are dwindling away. The last desperate move has been made and failed. Yet, I think, beyond a doubt they will make another struggle. What, then, must be the line of BRAGG and JOHNSTON? There is but one possible. This is the line of the Tombigbee River, commencing at Mobile on the left, and running up to Aberdeen, Miss., and thence connecting with Chattanooga in the mountains. From Mobile to Aberdeen, on the Tombigbee, is about 200 miles; but to make a connection with the line of BRAGG there must be a divergence at Aberdeen to the northeast, and the command of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, from Huntsville to Stevenson. This the rebels *cannot do*. Hence, a continuous line in that direction becomes impossible. Supposing that Mobile and Chattanooga can both be defended, (which is not probable,) nevertheless, the military connection between them cannot be made. There will be a wedge driven into it in the neighborhood of Stevenson and Rome, Georgia. If so, the mountaineers will be released. Northern Alabama and Northern Georgia cut off, and three-fourths of all the resources of the Confederacy gone, can they fight longer? This is on the supposition that the rebels have very good luck—escape with their armies and defend their fortresses. All this is not, in the least degree, probable. But suppose Chattanooga taken, and JOHNSTON and BRAGG driven into Georgia, as they will be, what remains? Nothing but to let the curtain fall, and close the most terrible of human tragedies. Behind the scenes, in the confusion of the hour, the great rebel actors will endeavor to escape to some foreign lands, and slink away from the gaze and the contempt of mankind.

In the meantime, the rebel States will endeavor to return into the Union. What will you do about it? On what terms will you receive them? Have you made up your minds? *That* is the problem, and by far the greatest of the war. I know that vengeance belongeth to the Lord; and let the Lord's will be done. But you have a right to say on what terms you will receive people into your political society; and you have a right to demand some reparation from the guilty actors in this tragedy, for the great wrongs to society and justice. Are we to admit a great herd of Secessionists to come back to our political councils, as if they had never wronged anybody? Are we to admit the inhuman overseers and taskmasters of slaves back to our fraternal embraces, as if they were the pure and honest of the earth? I say *never!* This lately innocent and peaceful land has not been watered and fattened with the best blood of the nation for such an end as that. No! We have scotched the snake only. Let us kill it. Let us say to secession, to Slavery, and to every evil spirit, lurking in the hydra-head of satanic rebellion—down, down, and forever! If the rebel States will come into this Union as they once were, but come renouncing their sins and their crimes, let them come peacefully and joyfully; but if not, let the sword govern them till they are restored to reason. But I shall not disturb myself with this question. God has not prolonged this war two years for nothing. His great purpose will be achieved, and we shall either fall, never to rise again, or we shall rise purified by the baptism of blood, and glorified by great sacrifices for great ends. The last is what I believe, and I look hopefully on the future of my country. Though I walk mournfully, sadly looking for those whose faces I shall see on earth no more—though my nation has shed blood through all its pores—though men groan and women weep—yet, yet, I seem to see over the distant horizon those bright clouds—that magnificent light streaming through the crimson—on which we delight to gaze at the eve of a peaceful, happy day!

But yonder are the buried heroes! Thousands lie side by side, no more to wake till the resurrection morn. It is they who saved us.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA

MOVEMENTS FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

A Majority of the Legislature in Favor of Returning to the Union.

NEWBERN, N. C., Sunday, July 12.

Hon. BRADFORD BROWN State Senator from Caswell County, N. C., has taken open grounds for a reconstruction of the Union. It is understood, and as much is admitted by the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, that a majority of her Legislature and Sovereign Convention concur with Mr. BROWN, but it is thought in Raleigh that she cannot with safety to herself throw off the Confederate yoke, so long as the Confederate army hold Virginia, or until there is a sufficient National force here to sustain her in such an effort.

Hon. JOHN A. GILMER and other extensive slaveholders in this State are said to be in favor of the gradual emancipation system, which it is understood North Carolina will be required to accept as the chief condition of settlement between her and the Federal States.

Later intelligence from the Legislature, now in session at Raleigh, confirms the report that many of its members have come out for the immediate repeal of the act of secession, passed by the Sovereign Convention of this State, and for the recall home by Gov. VANCE of the North Carolina troops from the Confederate army at once. Should Gen. LEE'S army be annihilated, or prevented from reaching this State, the repeal of this act may take place at any moment; otherwise matters will remain as above stated. It is said that while the discussion of repealing the act of secession was going on, a distinguished member suggested a foreign war as a method of cementing the States together, which was applauded to the echo, all parties joining.

PORT HUDSON.

The Stronghold Unconditionally Surrendered on the 8th.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15.

The following dispatch has been received:

VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 11, 1863—3 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. BANKS:

BEFORE PORT HUDSON, July 8, 1863.

GENERAL: The Mississippi is now opened. I have the honor to inform you that the garrison of Port Hudson surrendered unconditionally this afternoon. We shall take formal possession at 7 o'clock in the morning. (Signed,)

N. P. BANKS, Major-General.

U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

DEPREDATIONS BY THE FLORIDA.

Arrival of the Crews of Three Captured Vessels.

The Ships Southern Cross, Red Gauntlet and B. F. Hoxie Burned, and the Schooner Varnum H. Hill Bonded.

$500,000 IN SILVER BARS CAPTURED.

The brig *Henrietta*, Capt. DOE, from Hamilton, Bermuda, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing the crews of the following vessels, captured by the *Florida*: Ships *Southern Cross*, *Red Gauntlet* and *B. F. Hoxie*.

The *Southern Cross* was captured on the 6th of June, in lat. 1° 34′ south, lon. 36° west; was from Buena Vista for New-York; was burned at 7:30 P. M. same day.

The *Red Gauntlet* was captured June 14th, in lat. 7° 35′ N., long. 35° 40′. She was of and from Boston for Hong Kong, with a cargo of ice. The *Florida* put a prize crew on board and kept in company, taking a large amount of provisions and a supply of coal. She was burned on the 26th, in lat. 29° 23′, long. 47° 12′. June 16th, in lat. 12° N., long. 30°, she took the ship *B. F. Hoxie*, of Mystic, Conn., from Mazatlan for Falmouth, England, with a cargo of logwood, silver bars and thirty tons of silver ore; the bars were valued at $500,000 and the ore at a similar amount. The bars were conveyed on board the *Florida* and the ore was sunk in the ship on the following day. On 27th June, in lat. 30° N, long. 48° 50′, the *Florida* captured the schooner *Varnum H. Hill*, of and from Provincetown, on a cruise. She was released on a bond of $10,000, on condition that he would take the prisoners to Bermuda.

They were landed in Hamilton on the 4th of July, and were taken in charge by the American Consul, and on the 9th were placed on board the brig *Henrietta*, for New-York.

The Captain of the *Southern Cross*, his wife and officers were placed on board a French bark bound to Pernambuco, on the 11th of June.

The Captain and officers of the *Red Gauntlet* and *B. F. Hoxie* were put on board an Italian brig bound to Falmouth, England, on the 18th of June.

Some of the crews of the different ships volunteered on board the *Florida*.

Following is a list of seamen landed at Bermuda from privateer *Florida*, by the schooner *V. H. Hill*, and brought to this port in the brig *Henrietta*:

From Ship B. F. Hoxie—Charles Christian, Otto Knaach, Charles Price, Wm. Chouron, Peter Brumel, Wm. Kirky, Bernard Lang, John Johnson, L. Nelson, Wm. Jonah, Charles Wheeler, L. Doublel, James Makey, Wm. Forsyth, Peter Henson, Charles Enons, Walter Baylmon, Sloth Gerish, D. Wolery, Robert Lee.

From Red Gauntlet—John Moxor, Geo. W. Freebler, Thos. S. Sariergere, George Williams, James Brooks, George Wageman, David Goodrich, John Andrews, John Cummons, George Drummond, Chas. Ellis, Wm. Henderson, Henry Clayor, John Calcanore, John Ling, John Smith, John Baldwin, David Thompson.

From Southern Cross—Wm. Martin, Patrick Cadey, David Polson, Jos. Dartheau, Jacob Wilson, G. S. O'Neil, E. Colfort, M. Connor, Peter Singer, James Black, Chas Cool, Henry Murt, F. Williams, Wm. Thomson, Chas. Hopkins, Wm. Davis.

CHASED BY A PRIVATEER.

The ship *Maggie V. Hugg* arrived at this port yesterday, reports that on the 1st inst., when in latitude 41 and longitude 73.50, she was boarded by a boat from the U. S. bark *Ethan Allen*, the latter then being in pursuit of a bark which she deemed a suspicious character. At 2 o'clock on the following morning she she saw the flash of some half-dozen guns in the direction of the chase. On the 6th inst., when in latitude 38.50 and longitude 71, the *Maggie V. Hugg* was chased by a bark with decks full of men, but finding that she was out-sailed, after dark hauled off and started in the direction of a vessel to leeward, that had squared away before the wind some time previously.—*Baltimore Sun, July 14.*

ALEX. H. STEPHENS' MISSION.

ITS PROBABLE NATURE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 15.

Recent events strengthen the belief that the object of Vice-President STEPHENS, some days ago, in asking permission to proceeded to Washington on board a Confederate vessel of war, to deliver an official communication from JEFF. DAVIS to President LINCOLN, was to entrap our Government into an implied recognition of the assumed Southern nationality. Hence the refusal, and there is authority for stating that since that time no question of peace has come before the Cabinet. This idea, according to those presumed to be conversant with Executive affairs, is precluded by the fact that no condition of affairs had yet existed rendering it necessary or proper to formally entertain a proposition of such an important character. There seems, however, to be no disagreement among Cabinet officers that the best way to obtain an early peace is to vigorously prosecute the war.

From New-Granada.

The British brig *Alice*, Capt. ATWOOD, from Savanilla, arrived this morning, bringing dates to June 29.

Freights for Europe were £5 per ton for tobacco, and corresponding prices for other articles.

The steamer *Ogden*, CAMPBELL, was lost on the Magdalena, above Honda, on the 20th June.

The country is in a state of comparative quietness, yet fears were entertained of some trouble arising between the Church and Government, in consequence of appropriating the Church moneys for the benefit of the country. At Antioche the people had taken up arms.

THE LATE GEN. WEED.—The remains of Brig.-Gen. STEPHEN H. WEED, will be removed from the Governor's room, City Hall, this day at 12 o'clock, and taken to Tompkinsville, Staten Island. The funeral services will be held at the Dutch Reformed Church in that place.

MORGAN IN OHIO.

Probability of his Capture.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, July 15.

Morgan reached Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, at midnight. He is pretty well hemmed in, and his chances of escape are very slight. Gunboats and a very large force went up the river yesterday to dispute his crossing. The Ohio River is too high to ford.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, July 14.

Arrived, ships *Martha Cobb*, from Boston; *N. B. Palmer*, from Hong Kong.

The dates from Hong Kong are to May 30. A rumor prevailed there that the ship *Ringleader*, which had sailed previously for San Francisco with a load of Chinese passengers, was lost on Foremast Banks, early in May. The non-arrival of the *Ringleader* at this port renders the correctness of the rumor probable.

Shanghai advices are to May 22d. Maj. GORDON was then at Hong Kong, with the late Gen. WARD'S forces. No aggressive movement against the Tae-Pings appeared to be contemplated. The British troops at Shanghai were about to depart for Japan.

Dates from Nagaski, Japan, are to May 14. The Prince of Sontseinac had collected a large force in that vicinity, and it was feared he would attack the foreign settlements. Business was suspended, and foreign merchants were settling their accounts, and sending their property on shipboard.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother. 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.,
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Have You a Cough?—Use Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant at once; it may save you from consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate coughs and colds.

FOR BRONCHITIS try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain, and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?—Jayne's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

FOR PLEURISY take two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

HAVE YOU CONSUMPTION?—Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleans the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, and all diseases of the lungs or breast, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Trusses.—"White's Patent Lever Truss" is the only perfect sure Truss made. It is light, clean and easy, and cures Hernia radically. It combines a new principle, acting on a lever, and producing no pressure on the back or cord. Female supporters on the same principle. Pamphlets free. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 438 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Dr. De Marini refers his patients, during his Summer absence from the City, to Dr. J. H. LETTIG, at his office, No. 60 East 34th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. 4 P. M.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

BUCHANAN—EARL.—On Wednesday, July 15, by Rev. Samuel Burchard, Mr. EDWARD A. BUCHANAN and Miss MARTHA F. EARL, all of this City. No cards.

LANE—MATTHEWS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Lawrence H. Mills, JAMES LANE and LOIS MATTHEWS, daughter of A. D. Matthews, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

STEWART—WALKLEY.—In Hartford, Conn., on Monday, July 13, by Rev. Charles Fisher, WILLIAM W. STEWART, of New-York, and PRUDENCE H., daughter of Solomon Walkley, Esq., of Middletown, Conn.

DIED.

AIKENS.—On Sunday, July 12, at the residence of his son-in-law, Frederick Jacobson, in Hackensack, N. J., [illegible]

BOYLE.—In Brooklyn [illegible], July 14, MARGARET [illegible], the beloved wife of James Boyle, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of [illegible] Bethlem Lodge, No. 322, F. A. M., and the members of the New-York Caledonian Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. [illegible] Fort Green-place, on Friday, July 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Aberdeen papers and Banffshire *Journal* (Scotland) please copy.

BIDWELL.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, July 14, after a lingering illness, JANE M., wife of Daniel Bidwell, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, [illegible] av. and 129th-st., on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Hudson and Kinderhook papers please copy.

BAKER.—In Madison, on Wednesday, July 15, [illegible], infant daughter of Jeremiah L. and Elizabeth C. Baker.

Funeral services at 1 o'clock on Thursday, July 16, at the [illegible] of Rev. P. E. Stevenson. Remains will be taken to [illegible] for interment.

HENRY.—In South Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, July 15, MARGARET MEECH, wife of John C. Henry, in the 56th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, on Friday afternoon, July 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SILL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 14, ELLA AUGUSTA, infant daughter of Horace and Sarah Sill, aged 6 months.

OBITUARY.—At a meeting of the officers and employees of the New-York City Post-office, held at the office on Wednesday, July 15, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to call from our midst our associate and esteemed friend WILLIAM ELDER, who lost his life while in the faithful discharge of his duty as a Collector in the United States Mail service, while collecting the City mail matter, on the night of Monday, July 13, 1863, be it therefore

Resolved, That we deeply deplore his loss among us as a faithful co-worker, a [illegible] and esteemed friend, and one whose presence and cheerful face will long be missed by all in the office.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved widow and children in their sad affliction—knowing him to be a kind husband and an affectionate father; trusting that He that rules the destinies of mankind will be their support and consolation in this her fourth bereavement since the commencement of the war—having lost her father and two brothers in their country's defense.

[illegible] BAILEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 379.—July 15, 1863.
37, 4, 45, 46, 42, 5, 31, 35, 60, 28, 63, 6.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 380.—July 15, 1863
58, 62, 54, 59, 7, 56, 69, 26, 51, 37, 27, 50, 63, 38, 31.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St Louis Mo.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for sometime afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 89 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.
JUNE 26, 1863.
My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

MRS. MARY J. HOLMES
NEW STORY,
AIKENSIDE,
OR
THE SCHOOL GIRL'S TRIALS,
is now ready
in the
NEW-YORK WEEKLY.
For sale everywhere.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION to Biddle's Grove of the [illegible] Church for the 17th inst., is postponed to THURSDAY, August 13, to the same place.

FOR THE WOUNDED.

FREDERICK CITY, July 9, 1863.

Since the battle of Gettysburgh, the Sanitary Commission has distributed to the sick and wounded of the Army of the Potomac, and of the enemy lying in the hospitals with them, one hundred wagon-loads of hospital supplies, and have now five rail-car loads on the way to Gettysburgh. The President of the Commission, Dr. Agnew and Dr. Douglas are at Gettysburgh; the General Secretary, Professor Steiner, Dr. Winslow, and Dr. Brink, with a corps of relief agents and a wagon train, attend the movements of the army from this point; Dr. Swalm accompanies the column of Gen. Couch in the Cumberland Valley; Major Harris in Harrisburgh; Mr. Lewis in Philadelphia; Mr. Knapp and Mr. Pancoast in Baltimore; Mr. Bellows in Washington; Mr. Clampitt at Frederick, superintend the transmission of supplies. Each of these gentlemen has had two years' experience with the army. Cars, accompanied by special agents, leave Boston, New-York, Buffalo and Philadelphia, for the points of demand, as often as supplies accumulate in sufficient quantities. Special arrangements are made to prevent delay in their movements with the railroad companies and with the Government. The supplies are distributed by the experienced agents of the Commission. Their zeal in reaching the points where other aid cannot be depended on is indicated by the fact that in the present campaign three agents of the Commission have been captured by the enemy's cavalry in pushing succor to exposed points. The wagons of the Commission, under the superintendence of Mr. Hoag, visited the collections of wounded on the field of Gettysburgh while the battles of the 2d and 3d inst. were in progress, and hours before supplies reached them from other quarters.

The Commission is operating in like manner in all other fields. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods have been sent to the column of Gen. Banks in Louisiana. Much more than that to those of Gen Grant and Gen. Rosecrans. At this moment the Commission is issuing goods to the value of at least twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) a day. A work of this character and magnitude can only be sustained by the constant, systematic coöperation of a great number of auxiliary societies, and by frequent contributions from all who appreciate its beneficence. To such the barest statement reminding them of the facts, and of the well-known policy of the Commission, can only be required. It is only asked that the present occasion may be taken to establish a more complete adoption of the system of the Commission by the connection of individuals with existing societies coöperating with the Commission, by enforcing more steady, regular and systematic methods of collecting and transmitting contributions, and by establishing a conviction of the folly of spasmodic efforts in a work of this kind. Hundreds will owe their lives this week to those who did not hold their hand when there was no special public excitement, by which the Commission had stores ready at Frederick, Baltimore and Washington, and reserves at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Those who wish to cordially coöperate with the Commission will now go to work as if we were just entering upon a long war, and with no thought of its ending. A momentary enthusiasm is not desired, but the Commission offers its agency to all who wish to steadily contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded, and to the comfort of the army, by such means and methods as experience leads it to adopt, until the rebels are conquered, and the volunteer army disbanded, which last, under no circumstances, can possibly occur for a long time to come. Let those who have not begun to work systematically for the army begin now. Let those who have been working steadily become more steadfast and orderly in their work.

All individual contributions should, when practicable, be made to local societies. It is unnecessary to ask what is especially needed—common sense will find what is useful in the care of the sick and wounded men; an excess of any ordinary class of articles cannot occur.

Societies should endeavor, as much as possible, to make regular shipments to the depots, at which alone goods can be assorted, arranged and shipped in exact accordance with the demand of the army at different points.

The number of these depots cannot be increased, and goods cannot be received otherwise than through them, without causing unnecessary expense and trouble to the Commission, nor without a diminution of their value. For instance, those who have lately sent their goods to Washington, without orders in many cases, may now force the Commission to hold them idle or to reassort and repack and retransport them northward, when quite possibly, they consist of goods especially called for at this moment in Boston or New-York or Louisville for transmission to Port Royal, Port Hudson, or Vicksburgh.

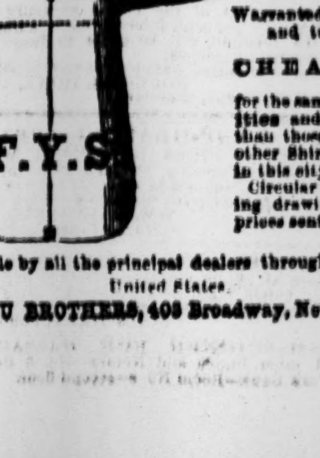
Letters and contributions may be sent to either of the offices of the Commission, which are fixed at the following points, with simple reference to the greatest convenience and economy of doing the common work: Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, Louisville.

Contributions may be made to

GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer,
No. 68 Wall-st. and No. 823 Broadway, New-York.
Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, President.
FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD, General Secretary.

SHIRTS
FOR THE
ARMY, NAVY AND TRAVELERS
GENERALLY.
OUR
AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT
Is becoming deservedly popular
As fast as it becomes known.
MADE ONLY BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

BATHING SUITS,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN
PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.



BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.
For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.
BALLOU BROTHERS, 409 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT,
PART XLVII., FOR JULY,
IS JUST READY.
Orders received by W. A. TOWNSEND, Publisher,
No. 39 Walker-st., New-York.

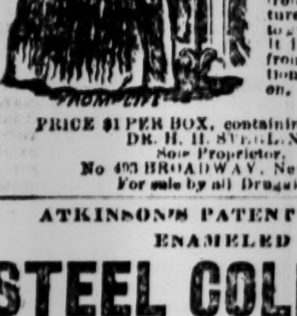
YOU ALL KNOW WHAT GREAT INFLUENCE the New-York *Tribune* exerts for any book they take hold of and notice. Read what they say of
FAITH GARTNEY'S GIRLHOOD
"The scenes and characters of this excellent domestic story are drawn from the every-day routine of quiet New-England life. Its delineations are not too highly colored, but preserve the natural aspects of common experience, and are eminently healthful in their tone. It is especially designed for the perusal of young girls, 'a record of the thought and life that lies between fourteen and twenty,' and its truthful pictures of early womanhood, and its sound and wholesome moral inculcations, admirably adapt it for that purpose."
Its praise is on every one's lips that has read it, and it's no lukewarm, mild expression, but the heartiest, most enthusiastic language they use, all pronouncing it
THE BOOK OF THE SEASON;
a noble, good book, whose wholesome lessons will make every girl's life who reads it higher and better.
Parents and friends of every young girl, see that they have a copy of the book and read it. It will prove the best investment you ever made.
All booksellers sell it.
LORING, Publisher,
No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
why Western and Southern people have torpid livers, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal news-paper depots throughout the country, at S. Warner's, No. [illegible] Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES Muslin. Price 50. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 75c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 75c.
Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers Price 40c. For sale on the cars, steamboats and at the hotels at the water-places, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.
T. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 510 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 25; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR SALE.—A circulating library, in good order, containing about twenty-six hundred volumes. This is an excellent opportunity for any one wishing to start in business or desirous of adding to the attractions of a book store a ready established. Address DAVID G. FRANCIS, Agent, (late C. S. Francis & Co.,) 506 Broadway.



DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.
PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING,
Sole Proprietor,
No 493 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

ATKINSON'S PATENT WHITE
ENAMELED
STEEL COLLARS,
Easily adjusted, look like linen, last a year. A full assortment just received from Sheffield, England. Price 75 cents each, or 81 cents by mail. Gents fine linen 4 ply COLLARS, 15 cents, at the extensive neck tie and collar store of SMITH & BLAKE, No. [illegible] Broadway.

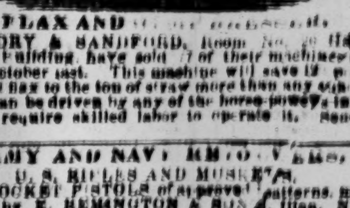
STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE
Owing to the great and constantly increasing demand for
"STARIN'S RENOVATING POWDERS,"
from all parts of the United States—twenty years' experience and use having proved them the best condition powder for horses and cattle ever offered to the public—the manufacturer, Mr. JOHN H. STARIN, of Montgomery County, has established a wholesale depot in this City, where all orders are promptly filled. The goods are packed in cases containing from one dozen powders to one gross. All orders must be addressed to
M. W. STARIN & CO., Commission Merchants,
No. 209 Duane-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS
No. 139 William-st., New-York,
Are the best in the world for family use, and for
INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.
On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.
Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.
All orders or Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.
Dr. Bridge will consult with patients, as above from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
for a small bottle of Hair Dye when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil.
IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.
Manufactured only by
A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 [illegible]
For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 699 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City made of the very best well seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 40 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

STEEL COLLARS
ENAMELED WHITE.
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute.
To military men or travelers they are invaluable.
Price $1 each; sent by post on receipt of $1 15.
Wholesale and retail.
S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.
Agents wanted. New-York Mule Shirts ready-made and to measure.



FLAX AND [illegible]
MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 20 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 23d October last. This machine will save 150 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS,
U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS,
Also POCKET PISTOLS of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y., (near Utica.)

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—MEMBERS OF the two-years' regiments mustered out and not paid their $100 bounty, can have the same by applying to J. [illegible]

10,000 MUSKETS FOR SALE—FIRST class [illegible].
H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

The Coal Trade.
From the Philadelphia Ledger, July 15.

The coal-consuming public will be glad to learn that the "coal trade" in the Schuylkill region have determined to resume operations in full this day. Whether the coal operators of this region were or were not wise in their conclusion to temporarily suspend operations, no one doubts that the purpose was patriotic and self-sacrificing. The trade, it will be observed, is to resume business at the prices at which the coal was sold at the time of stopping shipments, with the addition only of the advance in transportation made by the carrying companies on the 1st inst. The following action of the "trade" has been handed us for publication.

At a meeting of the coal trade, held this 14th day of July, in which it was agreed to resume the business of mining and shipping coal on Monday next, it was unanimously resolved as follows:

Whereas, It has been charged that the motives which actuated the shippers of coal in stopping shipments during the recent invasion were mingled with cupidity, and a desire to advance the price of coal; therefore

Resolved, That we agree to open coal at the same prices at which we sold previous to the suspension, except that the advanced rate charged by the transportation companies be added.

We would also beg to state, for general information, that the First Coal regiment, Col. Alfred Day, commanding, was on the 8th inst. in camp at Carlisle, and on the 9th received further marching orders.

The Second Coal regiment, Col. Oliver Hopkinson, commanding, left Philadelphia to-day, July 10.

To each of these regiments the Coal Trade paid a bounty of $10 to each man, out of funds collected and subscribed by themselves.

Lewis Audenried & Co.	Wannemacher & Maxfield.
Lewis, Caldwell & Co.	Hunter, Norton & Co.
Bennett, Vandusen & Lochman.	R. N. Rathbun.
Ralston, Graeff & Co.	Conrad & Henton.
[illegible], Stone & Co.	John Street & Co.
[illegible] & Glover.	C. F. Norton & Co.
[illegible] & Haddel.	Cain, Hacker & Cook.

Our New-York and Boston cotemporaries, who [illegible] so free in ascribing unworthy motives to [illegible] in this movement, will [illegible] good results. A [illegible]

How Vicksburgh was Reduced.
FIRING SHELLS FROM A WOODEN MORTAR.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Gen. Grant's Headquarters, July 2, 1863.

Does it not seem strange, in this march of improvement, that we should go back to the days when wood, not iron, was used for the propulsion of deadly projectiles? Yet such is the fact. Yesterday we blew up a rebel fort, and to-day we have four *wooden mortars throwing twenty-four-pound shells* into the rebel works.

It has been found very difficult to throw grenades in their forts, from the fact that they are on ground so much higher than that occupied by our troops. To them it is easy. They have but to cast them over their parapets, and they roll in our rifle-pits and explode. All their forts are upon high ground, and immediately beneath their embrasures, in many cases, are our sharpshooters. From them to the rebels a space up a steep bank like a wall of fifteen or twenty feet. You can imagine the difficulty of competing with them. We cannot throw up there, they can with ease cast a shell over weighing a hundred pounds, and woe to the poor fellows near. This has perplexed our officers. At last Capt. Trechllian, of Gen. McPherson's Engineering corps, hit upon an expedient that met the emergency. We had mortars constructed of gum-wood, the same timber of which wagon-hubs are made, and by placing them under the rebel works and giving them a charge of a few ounces of powder, can throw over the earthen wall a twenty-four-pound shell. A few of these in any fort that is not casemated, will soon render retreat a sanitary necessity. We have now five or six at work, and working like a charm.

Arrival of a Supposed Privateer at Philadelphia.—Among the arrivals at our port, yesterday, was the British three-masted schooner *Jane*, from Ramsey, Isle of Man. The *Jane* is a very rakish-looking craft, her appearance suggesting the idea of a privateer smuggler, rather than of an honest trader. It may be remembered that some days ago a vessel arrived at New-York, and reported having been chased by a privateer, a minute description of which they gave, which tallies exactly with the *Jane*. Capt. Dawson, of the latter vessel, explains this by saying that, being desirous of obtaining a barrel of biscuit, of which he had run short, he bore up for a bark that was in sight, but the bark, on seeing him approach, changed her course and, crowding on all sail, made off. Among the fishing craft on the banks he appeared to create a consternation, for they all fled on his appearance. One vessel reported him to the United States steamer *Ericsson*, by whom he was overhauled and examined. The *Jane* is consigned to Mr. George A. McKinstry, and has arrived here for the purpose of taking in a cargo of petroleum, for which purpose she is fitted up with twelve iron tanks, and is the first vessel, we believe, that has been constructed for carrying oil in this manner.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, July 14.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Kangaroo	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 18	New-York	Bremen.
Hibernian	July 18	Quebec	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Georgia	July 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	July 10	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
City of New-York	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

George Wash'gton	July 18	New-York	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	July 22	New-York	Havana.

For California.

America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Hibernian, vid* Quebec, close on Thursday, at 1 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, *vid* Queenstown, by the *Edinburgh*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana, Nassau and the West Indies, by the *Corsica*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *George Washington*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*vid* Erie Railroad) ..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.........5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW!
WHITE & MOORE'S
CELEBRATED
MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*

"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.

Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y. F. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.

For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers-st. COUSE & DeCAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st. BUNN & HERDER, No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st. PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 196 Merchants'-row. C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.
GILLIES'
OLD PLANTATION COFFEE

Is used by the best hotels, restaurants and private families, and preferred to either Mocha or Java coffee. Put up in one-pound packages, 36 and 60 pounds in a case. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO.,
Only Manufacturers,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HOW THEY TREAT A United States soldier at the Navy-yard. After serving five years in New-Mexico, the advertiser, having returned to New-York, applied at the Navy-yard for work. The Commandant's reply was he had no work for discharged soldiers. The advertiser wishes to make it public, for we all know that where there are over 6,000 workmen, there could be room found for one discharged soldier. It is not a very good way to encourage reinlistments.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment, and the lowest prices. PAUL & CURTIS, No. 593 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD WILLARD,
ARMY AND NAVY AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
BOUNTIES, PENSIONS AND U. S. CLAIMS.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEARS 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.

The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Auburn City (California) 8 per cent R. R. Bonds.
Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second in the list. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.'S BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that bids for bonds of this company, to the amount of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will be received at the office of the Company, No. 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, until the 20th day of July, 1863.

The Bonds will bear date 1st August, 1863, will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, with coupons attached—and registered. They will be payable on the first day of August, 1878; bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable half yearly, on the 1st February and August. A sinking fund will be created, out of the earnings of the Company, of $10,000 per annum, with accumulated interest to be invested in good securities, to meet the payment of said bonds at maturity. Bids for these bonds will be received by application in writing, at the said office of the Company at any time before 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, 20th July next, at which time the Committee will be in attendance to receive the bids and award the bonds. The amount bid being the principal of the bond with the premium, must be paid to the Treasurer of the Company, at their office, No. 2 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of August next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.

June 25, 1863.

HENRY R. REMSEN,
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
HAMILTON FISH,
FERDINAND SUYDAM, } Committee.

Bank Department, Albany, July 13, 1863.
THE LAKE BANK (SKANEATELES) HAS THIS DAY filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH Railroad Company offer to pay in advance their river line certificates due Sept. 15, 1863; also, the interest on their mortgage bonds due Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, 1863, deducting the Government tax and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the prepayment.

Certificates and coupons may be presented for payment at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq. No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

Office of North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the Increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 170 BROADWAY.
New-York, June 26, 1863.

At the annual election, held 24th inst., at this office, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
ED. C. JOHNSON,	CHAS. BUTTS,
SHELDON SMITH,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. L. LONGWORTH,
JOHN RANDALL,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
LEVI ONDERDONK,	THOMAS B. PECK,
ELISHA BROOKS,	JOHN H. FOWLES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	J. G. GOTTSBERGER, JR.,
	JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES VAN NORDEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
Duncan F. Curry, Secretary.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free.
WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

PUBLIC POUND.—WILL BE SOLD FOR EXPENSES at public auction, one bay horse, bob-tail, about 16 hands high, on THURSDAY, July 16, 1863, at the public pound, 127th-st., corner of 3d-av.
JOHN HART, Pound Master.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 BROADWAY, JULY 8, 1863.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent, payable on 15th inst. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, July 1, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August; also on all shares the calls upon which shall have been fully paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be in discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st of January next, and payable upon surrender of the [illegible] issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 3d of July.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

Bowery Savings Bank, New-York, July 10, 1863.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of Five per cent per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and [illegible] cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees,
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. Coggeshall, Secretary.

Citizens' Savings Bank, Corner of Bowery and Canal-st., New-York, July 10, 1863.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $1,000 and under entitled thereto, free of Government tax and at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000 entitled thereto, free of Government tax, payable at the bank on and after the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from 1st inst.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
Seymour A. Bunch, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.—The usual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums, will be paid to depositors, free from Government tax, on and after MONDAY, July 20, 1863. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
Charles A. Whitney, Secretary.

Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Norwich, Conn., June 25, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Co., Cleveland, Ohio, July 10, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of six per cent, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant until August 3. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Office No. 70 Wall-street, New-York, July 1, 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

Office of the Knickerbocker Ice Co., No. 432 Canal-street, New-York, July 8, 1863.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that date.
THEO. BROWNING, Sec'y.

Office of Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, July 9, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.
New-York, 9th July, 1863.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—15STH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, July 9, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax) payable on demand.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company, New-York, July 2, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company of New-York, July 8, 1863.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order.
GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

Office of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, July 9, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

Office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st.—New-York, July 8, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
V. TILYOU, Secretary.

Office of the New-York Equitable Insurance Company, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, July 7, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

Office Williamsburgh Gas Light Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 13, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, next. The transfer-books will be closed from date until July 21, 1863.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

Kings County Fire Insurance Co., July 13, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order.
HENRY POPE, Secretary.

Office of the Metropolitan Insurance Co., No. 108 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and One-Half per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York, July 14, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on demand.
F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, July 15, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

Office of the Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company, New-York, July 7, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

Office of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, New-York, July 14, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE PRINCIPAL AND UNPAID COUPONS of the unextended First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due 1st August next, will be paid upon presentation at our office on or after this date.
H. F. MORGAN & CO., No. 35 William-st.
New-York, July 13, 1863.

No. 67 Wall-st., July 8, 1863.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 13, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 13.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
Office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., No. 26 William-st., New-York, July 13, 1863.

This Company will hold their Sixth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the rooms now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of August next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 15th of each month during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds on receiving the order for the Coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the Coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of [illegible]

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers by private contract, of coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

Interruptions at the mines, and a short supply of labor, have compelled the Company to limit the quantity sold at auction to 25,000 tons monthly, until further notice. If it should be practicable for the Company to resume the original monthly quantity it will be done.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED to me by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction,
On MONDAY, July 20,
At 12 o'clock M.,
AT
Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn,
The Prize Schooner JOHN WILLIAMS,
140 tons, as she now lies. Sale will be made on board.
JAMES C. CLAPP.
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.
Will sell on
FRIDAY, JULY 17,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn.

A general assortment of mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, crockery, mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers, &c., &c.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
Two light wagons, and one new (covered top) farm wagon.
Also, a small lot of millinery goods.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE property, at Sneden's Landing, directly opposite Dobb's Ferry on the Hudson.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, July 17, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., near Broadway, N. Y., a very pretty country seat, situate on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Sneden's Landing, directly opposite Dobbs' Ferry. The land comprises about 4 acres, is tastefully laid out with shrubbery and fruits of various kinds. The improvements, which are quite extensive, consist of a large and commodious new dwelling, containing fourteen rooms, built in cottage style, with double piazza on three sides, and commands a fine view of the River. The carriage house and stable are new, and have never been occupied. The water on the premises is the purest in Rockland County. One-half the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The sale will be peremptory. For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

GEO. H. FREEMAN, } Administrators of Estate of
WM. BARKER, } of Albert W. Page.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell the following described stocks and coupons at auction on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, viz.:

$94,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock of 1860, Nos. 900 to 993 inclusive, $1,000 each.
$600 State of Louisiana Coupons, due April 1, 1861.
$540 do. do. do. do. May 1, 1861.

These stocks and coupons will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An act to establish a general system of Banking and the amendments thereto," said stocks and coupons being the assets of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, Illinois. The payment of interest on these bonds was suspended by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved February 19, 1859, until otherwise provided by law, and no provision for the renewal of the payment of interest has been made. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has decided that these bonds are valid and binding on the State.
JESSIE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Cor. G and 22d sts., Washington, D.C., July 11, 1863.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d inst., at the "Corral," near the Observatory, Washington, D. C., a lot of horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, July 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of our Store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a handsome and very stylish light sorrel saddle horse, 15¼ hands high, 6 years old, warranted sound and kind, works well in harness, and can trot in about three minutes.

Geo. G. Haydock, Auctioneer.
EARTHEN AND FRENCH AND AMERICAN glassware, by ROBERT HAYDOCK, THURSDAY, July 16, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 101 Liberty-st., on four months' credit: 6 crates common earthenware, 100 cases "Periers" French flint glass, 400 packages American glass, 100 packages kerosene chimneys.

John H. Burley, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa beds, washstands, chairs, tables, carpets, oilcloths, mirrors, beds and bedding, mattresses, 10 sewing-machines, counters, &c.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth-street.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20th JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Aug's F. Lee, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, }
Gardner S. Chapin, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. Cooper, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
William M. Pullis, } Vice-Presidents.
Silvanus S. Ward, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.—INTEREST NOTICE—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Four Per Cent. over $500, (free of Government tax,) will be paid on and after Monday, July 20. Interest credited to depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
Wade B. Worrall, Secretary.
Peter Cumming, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
Seymour A. Bunch, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. Bull, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
CHAS. PECK, President.
Jas. P. Haight, Secretary.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 130 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Provost Marshal's Office, Ninth Congressional District, State of New-York, No. 677 3d-av., Corner of East 46th-st., New-York, July 10, 1863.

THE FORMS OF AFFIDAVITS TO BE used to establish exemption under the provisions of section 2 of the act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, &c., are hereby published for the information of the public:

FORM 26.

Certificate of Exemption for the Son of a Widow, or of aged and infirm Parent or Parents.

I, the subscriber, ..., resident of .... county, State of ......, hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ...., a widow, (or of ...., an aged parent,) dependent upon my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above named .... is the only son of a widow (or of aged and infirm parents) dependent on his labor for support.
....
....

Personally appeared before me .... the above named ...., and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.
....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated this .. day of ......, 186 .

Note 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county or district in which the person resides, and sworn to before a magistrate.

Note 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees or the like.

FORM 26.

Certificate of a Parent that he or she desires one of his or her sons exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of .... and .... residents of .... County, State of ...., hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons, above named; and that I elect that my .... son .... shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above-named .... is aged and infirm, and dependent on the labor of .... sons for support.
....
....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...., and .... severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.
....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .... this .. day of ...., 186 .

Note 1.—The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the election, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the persons certifying.

Note 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber, ..., being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ...., under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, ... and .... residents of .... County, State of ......, hereby certify that ...., who is liable to draft, is the only brother of ...., under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.
....
....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...... and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.
....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .... this .. day of ...., 186 .

Note 1.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income by agents, trustees, and the like.

Note 2.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed

FORM 28

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, ... and ...., residents of .... County, State of ...., hereby certify that two members of the family and household of .... county and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates.
....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...... and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.
....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ...., this .. day of ......, 186 .

Note 1.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the members reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

Note 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under twelve years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

I, ..., the subscriber, being liable to draft in the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of .... motherless child , under 12 years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, ... and ...., residents of .... County, State of ...., hereby certify that .... is father of .... motherless children under 12 years of age, and dependent on his labor for support.
....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named .... and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.
....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated this .... day of ...., 186 .

Note.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 30.

Certificate of Exemption on Account of Unsuitableness of Age.

I, ..., of .... County, State of ...., having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am .... years of age.

We, the subscribers, ... and .... of the town, county and State above-mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ....'s age is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.
....
....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...., and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.
....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ...., this .. day of ...., 186 .

Note 1.—The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations are to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

That I am "under twenty" years of age.

That I am "over thirty-five" years of age, "and married."

That I am "over forty-five" years of age, according to the facts in the case.

Note 2.—In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61, Regulations, &c., must be complied with.

These affidavits must be made according to these forms, and must in all cases be taken before a Civil Magistrate duly authorized to administer oaths.

Persons claiming exemption must furnish clear proof of their right to such exemption.
CHARLES E. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Ninth District, New-York.

Croton Aqueduct Department, New-York, July 8, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
T. B. TAPPAN, Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Public Buildings.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HARBOR DEFENCES.

At a meeting of the Harbor and Frontier Defence Commission of the State of New-York, on the 11th instant, it was ordered that advertisements for plans and specifications for barriers to close the navigable channels by which hostile vessels can enter our harbor, be published, offering a premium for the three best projects that may be presented to the Commission.

Notice is hereby given that the plans and specifications for such barriers will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 4 Bowling Green, until 4 P. M. of the 15th inst. They must be calculated to resist and check the passage of the largest class of sea going vessels; admit the necessary facilities for the passage of our commercial marine, and so designed as not to injure the channels and harbor by deposits or otherwise. Distances and depths of water for the Narrows and East River, and other localities in the State, will be ascertained from the coast survey maps.

A premium of three hundred dollars will be awarded for the best project; one of two hundred dollars for the second best, and one of one hundred dollars for the third best; to be determined by the Commissioners; it being understood that all the information thus obtained the Commission shall have the right to use, in whole or in part, free from any further compensation, charge or claim therefor.

It is requested that parties who may not wish to compete for the premium, and who have matured designs for closing the channels against a hostile force, will favor the Commission with their information.

By order of the Commission.
RICHARD DELAFIELD,
U. S. Corps of Engineers, on duty with the Commission.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER TAYLOR and HALSEY W. KNAPP, executors of the last will and testament of GEORGE W. MILLER, deceased, plaintiffs, *against* GEORGE COLYER, THOMAS DUGARD, HENRY A. BURR and WILLIAM H. RIBLET, defendants. In pursuance of the directions contained in the judgment made and entered in the above entitled action, on the thirteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the undersigned, Murray Hoffman, the Referee named in and appointed by said judgment, hereby notifies all creditors of the late firm of Colyer & Dugard, formerly doing business in the City of New-York, and all other persons interested in the property assigned by the said Colyer & Dugard to the defendants, Burr and Riblet, by assignment dated October third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, to come in and exhibit their respective demands before him as such Referee, at his office, number thirty-two Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and that such of said creditors as shall not so come in and prove their debts, on or before the day last mentioned, (or within such further time as may be allowed by said Referee or by the court,) will be excluded from the benefit of the judgment herein. The claims so exhibited should be verified by affidavit, and should specify the items and dates of all debits and credits, and the amount due or owing on the third day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, also all subsequent credits and payments, if any, and the amount due and unpaid on the day of verification, with the interest claimed, and the period for which it is computed.

Dated at New-York, July 8, 1863.
MURRAY HOFFMAN, Referee.
Charles F. Sanford, Plaintiffs' Attorney. law6wTh

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON, }
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'

PEARL

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

DRY GOODS

CHEAPEST SHIRT STORE IN THE UNITED STATES.

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                 DOLLARS.
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SIX SHIRTS, made of Wamsutta or Wouregan Muslin, which is equal in wear to New-York Mills Muslin,
SIX FOR $14, and SIX FOR $15.
SIX New-York Mills Muslin SHIRTS, with extra fine Linen Bosoms and Wristbands, (best Shirt made,) for $18.
This is cheaper by $6 per dozen than any other house.
Send for a Circular.
FREDERICK LEWIS, 655 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of KISSAM & TAYLOR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, WM. B. TAYLOR, Jr., retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation. The business of the late firm will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm name of KISSAM & CO.

New-York, July 15, 1863.
B. P. KISSAM,
WM. B. TAYLOR, Jr.,
SAM'L H. KISSAM,
P. R. KISSAM.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
New York, July 1, 1863.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS' PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 482 Broadway, New-York.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ¼ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive, 100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East [illegible]

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS. Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DEFORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY, FROM 14 TO 16 years of age, in a wholesale house: one residing with his parents in this City, or in Brooklyn, near Wall-st. ferry. Address, with reference, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND HIS WIFE TO take charge of a small place, about 50 miles from the City. Address, with reference, R. M. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION OFFICE—A lad who resides with his parents in the City. Application in own handwriting, Box No. 2,082 Post office.

WANTED—25 WHITE WAITERS FOR A FIRST class dining room; also a head waiter and eight for a lunch counter. Apply No. 39 Park Row, after 7 A. M.

PHYSICIAN WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED Physician and Surgeon to proceed at once to the West Indies on a stipulated salary per annum. Address, in own writing, with references, Box No. 3,677 Post-office.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

For Teeth Extraction without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Office, No. 22 Bond-st.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN,
W. B. HURD. JOSEPH H. SMITH.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH, No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

PROPOSALS.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 3, 1863.

Separate proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on the 5th day of August next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving forty days' notice) at each or either of the navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and Brooklyn, New-York, (one-third at the former and two-thirds at the latter yard,) in such numbers and quantities, and at such times, as may be called for by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of June, 1864, the numbers and quantities of the different articles specified in the following table, viz.:

CLASS 1.	Blue cloth pea jackets	12,000
CLASS 2.	Blue cloth round jackets	6,000
CLASS 3.	Blue cloth trowsers	30,000
	Blue satinet trowsers	35,000
CLASS 4.	Blue felt caps	40,000
CLASS 5.	Blue flannel overshirts	40,000
CLASS 6.	Blue woolen knit undershirts	35,000
	Blue woolen knit drawers	35,000
CLASS 7.	Canvas duck trowsers	25,000
	Barnsley sheeting frocks	30,000
CLASS 8.	Blue satinet, yards	160,000
CLASS 9.	Blue flannels, yards	300,000
CLASS 10.	Barnsley sheeting, yards	100,000
	Canvas duck, yards	50,000
	Blue nankin, yards	35,000
CLASS 11.	Calfskin laced shoes, pairs	50,000
	Kipskin shoes, pairs	35,000
	Grained leather boots, pairs	10,000
CLASS 12.	Woolen socks, pairs	60,000
CLASS 13.	Mattresses, (with two covers for each)	12,000
CLASS 14.	Blankets	25,000
CLASS 15.	Black silk handkerchiefs	50,000

Offers may be made for one or more classes, at the option of the bidder; but all the articles embraced in a class must be bid for.

Each class will be considered by itself, and the contract for that class will be awarded to the bidder whose proposals for the articles comprised in the class are lowest in the aggregate.

The cloth for the pea jackets shall be twilled pilot cloth, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed.

The felt caps shall be of felt cloth, dyed pure indigo blue, made of good wool only, and shall conform in the sizes, color, grade of wool, and in all other respects, to the samples deposited at the navy yards.

The cloth for blue cloth round jackets and trowsers shall be twilled, all wool, and pure indigo blue, wool-dyed.

The satinet must be 27 inches wide inside of list, with a heading to consist of not less than twelve white woolen threads at each end of the piece; must weigh not less than 9½ ounces per yard, to contain in each piece about 28 yards; the warp must be cotton, pure indigo blue, yarn-dyed; and the filling wool, pure indigo blue, wool-dyed. Each bale of 400 yards shall average nine and a half ounces to the yard, and no piece shall be below 9¼ ounces to the yard. The satinet trowsers must be made of material like the above. The broadcloth and satinet of which garments are made shall be well spunged before made up.

The flannel must be all wool, wool-dyed pure indigo blue, and twilled; must be in pieces of about 50 yards in length, 27 inches wide, weighing five and one-half ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of four white woolen threads, woven in the whole length of the piece. To be packed in bales of ten pieces, the pieces to be rolled separately *without* cloth boards; each bale to contain 500 yards and 156¼ pounds flannel. No piece to have a less average weight than 5 4-10 ounces per yard.

The overshirts must be made of flannel like the above.

The woolen knit undershirts must be warp knit, all wool, best American fleece, indigo wool-dyed, made up entirely by hand, of two sizes—No. 1, 36 inches long, 42 inches round; No. 2, 34 inches long, 38 inches round—to weigh not less than 11½ pounds per dozen, in all respects equal to samples.

The woolen knit drawers are to be all wool, best American fleece, indigo wool-dyed, warp stitch, of two sizes—No. 1, waist to measure round 38 inches, length 44 inches, 41 inches round the hip; No. 2, waist to measure round 35 inches, length 44 inches, 44 inches round the hip; waistband to be of strong twilled cotton, well sewed, and firmly attached to the body, to correspond in every respect with the sample.

The Barnsley sheeting must be free from cotton, 80 inches in width; weight, twelve ounces 31-100 per yard; texture, 4 by 4 to 1-10 inch.

The canvas duck must be free from cotton, 27 inches in width, and about 36 yards in the piece, double thread warp and filling; weight, eight ounces 23-100 per yard; texture, 9 by 10 to ¼ inch.

The shoes must be plainly stamped with the contractor's name, number of the shoe, and year when made. The sizes to be in the following proportions for each 100 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz.: 8 of No. 5, 17 of No. 6, 25 of No. 7, 25 of No. 8, 16 of No. 9, 7 of No. 10, and 2 of No. 11. They must be sewed with a square awl, and conform in all respects to the samples at the yards, and be delivered in good strong boxes, the tops of which to be securely fastened with screws, and each box to contain 25 pairs, in these proportions, viz.: 8 pairs of No. 5, with 17 of No. 6, 13 of No. 7, with 12 of No. 8, or *vice versa*, 16 of No. 9 with 7 of No. 10, and 2 of No. 11. The calfskin and kipskin shoes to be packed in separate boxes.

The boots must be of the best quality of oak tanned grain leather, sewed with a square awl; all the sewing and stitching to be done with the hand, to correspond with the sample in every respect, except that the sides shall be sewed with the hand, and not machine stitch, as on sample.

The woolen socks must be woven or knit, indigo mixed, all wool, shall be well scoured, and in color and quality fully equal to sample.

The mattresses must weigh ten pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet 6 inches in length and 31 inches wide. The covers must measure 7½ inches in length and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking and covers must conform to samples.

The nankin must be equal to the best blue American nankin, 26 inches wide, texture 5 threads by 4 threads to the 16th of an inch, dyed with *pure Bengal indigo*.

The blankets must weigh 6¼ pounds per pair, and measure 58 by 78 inches each. A bale of 50 pairs must weigh 325 pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than 6 pounds 5 ounces. They must be made of clean wool, and each blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy," as in the sample.

The black silk handkerchiefs must be 31½ by 31½ inches, and weigh one ounce and twelve grains Troy; texture, 14 by 23 to one-eighth of an inch.

Bidders for the above will specify whether the articles they propose to furnish are to be of the growth, production and manufacture of the United States, as a preference will be given to such.

A schedule of the three sizes for each 100 pieces of made-up clothing will be found with the samples at the respective yards; and all the above articles, including the necessary buttons, rings, &c., are to be fully equal in the quality, texture, color, weight, and finish of material, and conform in pattern, sizes and workmanship to said samples. *The price must be uniform at all the stations.*

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the chief of this bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample in every respect, and which does not conform to the stipulation and provisions of the contract to be made.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor. Each box and bale to be marked with the contractor's name. The inspecting officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned in a class, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfillment of the contract, including the necessary buttons.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, *in proper time and of proper quality*, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder has the license required by act of Congress. The competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Navy Agent, District-Attorney, or the Collector of the customs.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just, but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, in addition to the act of 10th August, 1846.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and Flies,
Wall Tent Poles,
Wall Tent Pins, (large,)
Common Tent Pins,
Cavalry Bugle Cords.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany each bid, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents, &c.," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Dy. Qr. Mr. Gen.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., July 11, 1863.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 18th inst., for furnishing the materials for and constructing the inclosing wall of the Central Park on 5th-av., between 72d and 79th sts., and between 109th and 110th sts. on 8th av., between 73d and 79th sts., and on 110th-st., between 5th and 8th avs.

Plans and specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Wall." The said Board reserve the right to reject any one or all proposals. ANDW. H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Saturday, July 18, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For resetting curb Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For flagging west side Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For filling sunken lots on New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 36.

For building pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 37 and 38, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 30 and 31, East River.

For dredging slip foot of Gouverneur-street, East River.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Thirty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number fifty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Ten.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number One.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Seventeen.

For building new hose carriage for company number Eight.

Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.

New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (?) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.

J. C. FREMONT, Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Pier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 125 ACRES NEAR Rye Depot in Westchester County, about 70 cleared, balance woodland. The house is in good order; has 12 or 14 rooms, finely situated in one of the best neighborhoods in the country, and handsomely shaded with evergreens and native forest trees. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey court.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN NEWCASTLE, WESTchester County, three miles from depot, of eighty-three acres, good land, well watered and timbered, also stock and farming utensils; will be sold low or exchanged for City property; good buildings. Address "E. F. B., OWNER," Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 23 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st., a 3-story building, suitable for a manufactory, with side lights, a workshop and large yard in the rear. Can be arranged to suit the business of the occupant. Apply to JAMES H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SECOND STORY OF THE STORE Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway. Inquire upon the premises of TRACY, IRWIN & CO., or of EDWARD F. TRACY, No. 78 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS—SUMMER FAMILY RETREAT—Thirty miles from New-York, within a drive of Long Branch and Shrewsbury watering places. Spacious apartments, delightful shade, romantic walks, good table and large hall, with music, are some of its attractions. $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck Post-office, N. J., or call on Mr. MILLS, No. 377 6th-av. An adjoining cottage to rent for $100.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED in a farm-house, pleasantly located, among the hills in Ulster County. The air is pure, surrounding scenery charming. House surrounded with fine shade trees. Liberal table and piano. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS can be had at Moore's Farm House, twenty minutes' ride from Sands' Point Landing, communication by steamer 9¼ A. M., 4 o'clock P. M., from Peck slip. Apply to S. T. SKIDMORE, Esq., No. 66 Wall-st., or O. VANDERVOORT, Esq., No. 15 Gold-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD CAN BE OBtained at a large house in a very desirable situation, on the Harlem Railroad. For particulars, apply at No. 326 Bowery.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor: a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that he has chartered the little steamer LAURA to connect with the steamboat J. D BEERS, on and after July 3, at Port Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-st. at 6¼ A. M and 4½ P. M. Take tickets on board the boat for the Highlands. Fare 50c.

J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Lindow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. The steamship GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL, [illegible] | FROM NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, July [illegible].

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from	$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table	$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin	$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations	30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage apply only to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.

For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. (GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship ADRIATIC will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$126
Second Cabin	88
Steerage	25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents, SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON...Saturday........July 18
EDINBURGH...........Saturday........July 25

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. PRANGT, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 18.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

HAVANA DIRECT.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. New side-wheel U. S. M. steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans direct, and the steamship EVENING STAR for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA. ON THURSDAY, July 23, AT NOON.

The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.

For passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. N. GAGER, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75. No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.

MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents, Washington and Georgetown.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

WANTED—TO LOAD FOR SYDNEY, N. S. W., a neutral vessel of from 600 to 1,000 tons' register. Apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 88 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7½ A. M.; 24th st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island. W. E. C. COXE, Supt.

BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—SIDE-wheel steamboats and the barges *Rhinebeck, Lexington, Huguenot* and *Edmund F. Dean*. Also, Florida & Conway's Pleasant Valley groves to let. Office, No. 352 West st., corner Barrow. HENRY MALLAN.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000 Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 539 Broadway.

ICE FOR SALE.—FIFTEEN THOUSAND TONS clear Ice, on Kennebec River, 24 inches thick; can be delivered on board vessels drawing about 14 feet of water, without delay. Inquire of SKIDDY, MINFORD & CO., No. 101 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE, NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS, AND COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS, THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½ o'clock. To be seen at all hours, day and evening, A LIVING OURANG OUTANG, OR WILD MAN OF THE WOODS, TWO LIVING TIGER CATS, TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS, from Africa, the largest Serpents in the world. ROBERT HOWDIN'S WONDERFUL AUTOMATON WRITER, THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS. The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c. Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S ROCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POWE, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6¼ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT

For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE: Consisting of steamers

1863. PLANET, CITY OF CLEVELAND, METEOR, 1863. TRAVELER, IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT, ILLINOIS.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior. Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see season cards.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS. FOR SALE, THREE CIRCULAR PILOT HOUSES, for Steamboats, in good condition. Also, REMOVED JOINERS' WORK from Steamboats. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¼.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10.30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6.15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6.15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11 30 A. M., 2 and 4 30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12 40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3 30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3 30 4: 0 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6 30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5 22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Otisville.
1 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

Under the management of MISS EMILY THORNE and MR. MARK SMITH, who have engaged the talented Comedian, MR. SETCHELL, for a limited period. TO-NIGHT Frank Wood's new Burlesque of LEAH, THE FORSOOK, Which has achieved A GENUINE SUCCESS, with the charming Comedietta of CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Mr. WHEATLEY respectfully announces to the patrons of this establishment that the performance of the DUKE'S MOTTO is suspended for the present, in consequence of the serious troubles which now disturb the peace of the City. As soon as quiet is restored, the PERFORMANCE OF THIS GREAT DRAMA will be resumed with all its original magnificence.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $75 to $600 each. Also, MELODEONS, $45 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical work men this Company is able to OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

NEW MUSIC.—"CONTINENTAL GUARD Grand March," POWELL; "New Sparkling Polka," CLOY; "Blondette Polka" and "Laughing Galop," BAKER. 25 cents each. "Shall we know each other here?"—brilliant variations, by GRIMM—50 cents. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, No. 253 Madison-av., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 435, 437, 439, Fifth-av. New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept 9. H. M. PIERCE, President.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y., For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park, WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $49 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted for a superior girl as nurse; is fully capable of taking entire charge of an infant from birth; does embroidery and all kinds of family sewing; is of the most respectable appearance and thoroughly neat; lived over three years in her last situation; will be found of the kindest disposition. Apply at 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a Protestant American woman, to do chamberwork; would have no objection to take care of one or two small children; is a neat, plain sewer; can give good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a respectable family by a young woman as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; best of City references; has no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 69 West 16th-st.

AS GERMAN HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, by a middle-aged person well versed in all the branches of a household, a situation in the City or country. Apply at No. 26 4th-av., first floor, at the Office for Servants of all nations.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places; also German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

MALES.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Man and Wife without family, the man as practical Gardener or Coachman, understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; the woman is a plain, good Cook, is an excellent laundress or waitress; both understand their business perfectly. The best of references. Address A. R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman and groom in a private family, by a respectable young man; can give three years' reference as to sobriety, honesty and industry; is a good groom and careful driver; has no objections to City or country. Address P. R., Box No 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young single man, thoroughly understands his business; he is an experienced Groom, and a sober, steady man; is willing to make himself useful. Has ten years' City reference. Address P. G., Box 210 *Times* office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN—WOULD ASSIST IN OR TAKE care of a small garden; he is a good groom and careful driver, and fully understands the care of horses, is young, single and a Protestant. References good. Address H. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman; has the best of references. Address JOHN BARNES, 60 East 14th-st.

AS SWISS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A Swiss, who understands how to take care of horses and is a good gardener, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Office for Servants of all Nations, No. 26 4th-av.

AN AMERICAN MAN AND HIS WIFE would take charge of a gentleman's house, going to the country or Europe; best of reference from his present employer. For particulars call at No. 135 Amity-st., N. Y.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform malsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use,) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes.

False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application.

T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York, Second door west of Broadway.

THE RIOTS IN NEW-YORK.

Continued from First Page.

Senior Cavalry Officer in command at Union-square. All who are willing to contribute their assistance for this object will be gladly accepted and immediately assigned to duty.

EXCELSIOR ENGINE Co. No. 2.—After midnight a fine body of men, composed of the members of Excelsior Engine Co. No. 2, numbering 60 muskets, came down before the TIMES Office and went through various evolutions. They have organized under Capt. JOHN McDERMOTT for the protection of the citizens of the Seventh Ward.

Naval Movements.

STIRRING TIMES AMONG LOCAL MEN-OF-WAR.

The effect of mob movements on the Navy seems to increase rather than diminish. Yesterday the regular navy-built steamers *Mattabesett, Otsego, Tallapoosa, Chickopee, Lenapee*, and others, which have for some time been waiting for their engines in the East River, were secured and strongly guarded. The steam gunboat *Quaker City*, and the double-ender *Shamrock* arrived at the Navy Yard, having been brought there for safe keeping. The steam gunboats *Tulip* and *Fuchia* were sent down to the battery to remain at ancher there for the purpose of protecting Government property in the neighborhood. The steam gunboats *Unadilla, Pembina* and others have been added to the fleet off the Navy-yard. Preparations are also making to protect the iron-clad ships building at Green Point, at the Delamater Iron-works, and in Williamsburgh. Although a great portion of the crew of the receiving ship *North Carolina* have been sent to this City, a sufficient number is kept on board to work several formidable pieces of artillery. Two or three batteries are also manned in the squares, ready for immediate service. All the naval officers of the New-York station appear every day at the Lyceum, ready for such special duty as the Commandant may assign them to. The United States sloop-of-war *Savannah*, having on board a good crew and a fair number of volunteer officers, is anchored in the centre of the river, protecting the con-dock and all the Williamsburgh approaches. Watchmen are kept on all the posts, and are under orders to report every hour or two how matters progress. The iron-clad battery *Passaic* has been moored abreast of the long dock, and can rake the entire yard from her berth to the entrance on York-street. Troops of United States Marines were expected last evening from Portsmouth, N. H., Boston and Philadelphia, to reinforce the garrison here, but they had not arrived up to 5 o'clock. It was said last night that the soldiers constituting the marine guards of the *Unadilla, Pembina*, and other vessels in commission, would be detached for service at Flushing-avenue Barracks. Major GARLAND has taken every precaution to guard against surprise. Col. HARRIS, the Commander-in-Chief of the Marine corps, is reported to have stated on Monday that 600 marines could be sent on here before Friday. The oath of allegiance will probably be again administered to the employes of the yard.

THE DRAFT TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15.

Contrary to published statements, the execution of the draft was suspended in New-York only by the uprising of the mob. It has not been ascertained here that any directions have proceed from this City for prolonging the suspension beyond the period when order shall be restored, so that it can be prosecuted.

Letter from a Poor Man.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 15, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to thank you for the position you have taken with regard to the law for the draft and the present resistance to it. I am a poor man, entirely dependent upon my earnings for my living and that of my wife and two small children. And more, though never rich, or anything like it, I have been made as poor as I am partly by the legitimate consequences of this war, and partly by the bad conduct of a Government contractor. Yet if I am drafted I shall serve, and with heartiness and faithfulness, for two reasons. First, I have not $300 to give the Government in place of my personal service. Second, I feel that the Republic has a supreme claim upon the lives, the fortunes, nay the very happiness of all her sons in a time like this. If to preserve her I and mine must suffer, we must suffer. That is the sacrifice we owe our country.

I hear many men around me complaining of the injustice of the draft, and saying that "it isn't a fair shake that rich men who wouldn't mind paying $300 should be exempt and poor men who cannot pay it be forced to go." I know that most of these men have had this notion put into their heads by designing demagogues, who use them for their own purposes. The law seems to me to be made for the benefit of men like me, by *keeping the price of a substitute at the lowest possible figure.* For if I had not a spark of patriotism and meant to shirk my duty to my country, or if my case was one of extreme hardship, I suppose that I might borrow $300 and so get off. But if this $300 clause had not been in the law, the price of substitutes would be *put up by skulking rich men* to such a figure that one would be utterly beyond my reach. Armies cannot be made without men; some one must go, and $300 is certainly the smallest sum which could be fixed as an equivalent for personal service.

But right in itself, or wrong, politic or impolitic, this law is one passed by the representatives of the people. I, by my agent or proxy, helped to make this law; and while it exists I therefore must obey it. So must all my fellow citizens. If this draft is to be suspended and discontinued because five or six thousand men in this City will otherwise burn and pillage houses, turn harmless negro children out into the night, and beat, hang and burn unoffending negro men, then it would be better to live in Prussia, in Poland or in Japan. Whatever it might have been prudent for the Government to do before these riots, now, the very fact of their existence makes the continuation and completion of the draft absolutely necessary. Otherwise, arson and personal outrage will become parts of our system of (so-called) Government. As I have said, I shall serve if I am drafted; and I would as soon draw a trigger or drive a bayonet upon a man who resists the laws of my country north of the Potomac as upon one who does the same south of it. I send you my name. You know me. I believe, as no Abolitionist or negro lover, or political partisan or admirer of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, but as a loyal and faithful supporter of the Government of the United States by whomsoever it is constitutionally represented.

ANOTHER POOR MAN.

RIOT IN BOSTON.

Gun-Shops Broken Open and Sacked—The Mob Promptly Dispersed by the Military.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 14.

Quite a disturbance, but hardly amounting to a riot, occurred in the north part of the city this afternoon.

It originated in an assault on DAVID HOWE, at a house in Prince-street, where HOWE had called to serve notice that the resident had been drafted.

Some loafers in the street interfered and beat HOWE severely, when he was rescued by a Policeman, but not before he was badly but not dangerously wounded.

In the meantime the mob rapidly gathered, and a strong force of Police was called out, when bricks, stones, and other missiles were thrown at them, by which Policemen OSTRANDER, WINSHIP and others were wounded.

The outbreak was speedily quelled, and several arrests were made.

As a precautionary measure against further riotous demonstrations, a company of regulars from Fort Independence will be quartered in the City to-night, and notices have been issued to the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth regiments.

Notice has also been given to Capt. JONES' light battery and the First dragoons to be in readiness for immediate service if called upon.

The city wears its usual quiet aspect thus far this evening, and there are no indications of further disturbance.

Our authorities are determined to squelch any outbreak at once.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 14—8:30 P. M.

A mob has just gathered and broken into several gun-shops.

The alarm bells are ringing and the military are rapidly gathering.

It is reported that two men have been shot.

BOSTON, 12 o'clock—midnight.

Everything is now quiet.

The rioters have dispersed, and no further outbreak is anticipated.

The Police and Military are stationed in different parts of the City.

At the attack on the armory in Cooper-street, one of the rioters was killed and another fatally wounded.

WM. EWINER, an aged citizen, who resided in the street and was looking on, was also killed.

Several persons were wounded.

A gun-store in Dock-square was broken open, but the Police rallied and by the use of their revolvers quickly dispersed the rioters, but not before one or two of the latter were wounded.

THE DRAFT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, July 14.

The draft commenced in this district to-day. Everything passed off quietly. The quotas of ten towns were filled. The drafting in this city will probably commence on Friday.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, July 15.

Drafting in the First Ward of this City took place to-day, at the State House. Two hundred and twelve men were drafted. Among them were three professors, and one tutor of Yale College, and some ninety students. The selected men took their tickets in good humor.

THE DRAFT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 15.

The draft commenced to-day in the Fourteenth Ward, Fourth Congressional District, and is progressing very quietly and satisfactorily.

THE DRAFT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 15.

Among the drafted to-day were W. W. HARDING, of the *Inquirer*, and two of his compositors; also, WM. H. FISHER, of the *Ledger*.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Day of Thanksgiving Appointed by the President.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the army and the navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently preserved; but these victories have been accorded not without sacrifice of life, limb and liberty, incurred by brave, patriotic and loyal citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known that I do set apart Thursday, the sixth day of August next, to be observed as a day for National Thanksgiving, praise and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the form approved by their own conscience, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the Nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit, to subdue the anger which has produced, and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a National emergency, and to visit with tender care, and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land, all those who, through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate, and finally to lead the whole nation through paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to the perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 15th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

OUR SPECIAL WATHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 15.

THE RIOT IN NEW-YORK.

Indignation is expressed here by all classes at the undecisive, half-way measures adopted in New-York, thus far for the suppression of the riot. Gov. SEYMOUR's speech, allowing any rights to the ruffians except the right of condign punishment, and his promise to solicit a stoppage of the draft, are very severely criticised. The volunteer soldierly here are unanimously against the rioters.

GEN. WOOL RELIEVED BY GEN. DIX.

Gen. DIX has been ordered to New-York to relieve Gen. WOOL in the command of the Department of the East. He will assume command immediately.

MARTIAL LAW.

The President was urged strongly to-day to declare martial law in New-York, and appoint Gen. BUTLER to command there, but declined.

LEE'S ESCAPE.

It is stated on the best authority that Gen. MEADE on Monday evening held a council of war. That he relied upon his corps Commanders for information as to what was going on in his front, and that all, except HOWARD and WADSWORTH, reported every day that it would not be prudent to attack. They were, however, in favor of moving forward as rapidly as possible, and were confident of success.

CHARLESTON.

Capt. JOHN RODGERS, commanding one of our iron-clads at Charleston harbor, arrived here to-night. He is enthusiastic in his belief that the days of the modern sodom are numbered. In the next attack the capacity of our iron-clads to cope with stone and brick walls, to say the least, will be fairly tested.

A WARNING.

The President has given formal notice to the authorities at Richmond that if they persist in their declared intention to hang Capts. SAWYER and FLYNN, in relation for the hanging of two spies by Gen. BURNSIDE, our Government will retaliate by hanging officers two or three degrees higher in rank.

PRISONERS.

Including the prisoners captured at Port Hudson and by Gens. SHERMAN and ROSECRANS, Col. HOFFMAN, Commissary-General of Prisoners, estimates the total number now in our hands at over 90,000.

CONSOLIDATION.

The Departments North and South Carolina are consolidated, and Gen. FOSTER is assigned to the command.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Secretary of State authorizes a correction of the statement made in the British Parliament, that the British Government showed to him the communication made last Winter by the French Government to the British Government on the subject of Mediation in the United States. The first knowledge which the Government of the United States had of the French proposition, was received from the French Government itself.

THE ESCAPE OF LEE.

How the Movement Was Effected.

Our Army Just One Day too Late.

The Capture of the Enemy's Rear Guard at Falling Waters.

Death of the Rebel General Pettigrew.

About Two Thousand Prisoners Secured.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, Md., Wednesday, July 15, 1863.

Your correspondent left headquarters at a late hour last night, after the final escape of LEE, the manner in which he did it, and the brief but brilliant fights with his rear guard at Falling Waters, had become fully known.

The history of our march and the minuter movements since both armies left Gettysburgh, I leave to be detailed hereafter. The manner in which the enemy escaped is of most interest at the present moment, and I add a few facts to what I have already forwarded.

Gen. MEADE had determined to feel vigorously of the enemy on Tuesday morning, and the corps commanders moved at an early hour. Gen. SEDGWICK, who held the centre, soon sent in word that there was nothing in his front. Gen. KILPATRICK, with his cavalry, had been ordered to move at 7 A. M. on the enemy's extreme left, but hearing reports that the enemy was leaving, he moved at 5 A. M., and soon was inside the rebel intrenchments, on the Williamsport road, a mile and a half west of Hagerstown. Thence he pushed rapidly to Williamsport, picking up a few stragglers on the way, but found the village vacated, with not a dollar's worth of rebel property left behind. About a hundsed severely wounded men, most of them minus legs or arms, were left in the hospitals. These fell into our hands.

The manner in which the enemy crossed at Williamsport shows with what desperate energy they have striven to escape a doom which was considered almost certain. After the destruction of their bridge at Falling Waters by the scout GREENERALD and his party, (which really was destroyed, all other reports to the contrary notwithstanding,) the enemy had no means of crossing left, save the usual fords, which the heavy rains had made generally impracticable by the time he fell back on the river. A few pontoons were hurriedly brought up from Winchester, and with lumber and timber the bridge at Falling Waters was rebuilt. At Williamsport they made no endeavor to build a bridge, but constructed six or seven indifferent flatboats. On these they crossed their remaining wounded, their perishable supplies, and a portion of their ammunition and transportation. But most of their wagons, as well as all their cavalry, *forded the river* at a point half a mile above Williamsport, the water being about three and a half feet deep. A small number of their infantry also forded the river immediately at the Williamsport Ferry, *the water coming up to their shoulders.*

The main body of their infantry, however, as has already been stated, crossed on the precarious bridge at Falling Waters. They began to cross on Sunday night, continued it Monday and Monday night, their rear guard not getting over at all, but falling into our hands yesterday, at noon.

The people of Williamsport assert that the rebels were in a great state of trepidation on Monday, for fear that their movement would be discovered, and their divided army attacked and thoroughly beaten, *as it could have been.*

KILPATRICK found nothing in Williamsport, and so moved at once on Falling Waters, where the enemy was still crossing his forces. The first division of the Second corps, under Gen. CAULDWELL, moved rapidly to his support, and severe skirmishing began about 12 o'clock. Two of our batteries also went promptly to the front, and a sharp cannonade was at once opened. The enemy's rear guard was composed of one brigade of infantry, under Gen. PETTIGREW, of North Carolina, two regiments of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. They also had artillery posted on the south bank of the Potomac, and their troops hastily fell back to get under the cover of these guns. But our troops advanced on the double-quick, with great enthusiasm, the cavalry covering the flanks, and making frequent charges. A short engagement ensued, in which the rebels lost heavily, including Gen. PETTIGREW, who was killed by a musket ball, and, being closed in on from both flanks, they speedily surrendered—to the number of fifteen hundred, being one entire brigade. We also captured two pieces of artillery, four caissons and about twenty wagons.

During the afternoon BUFORD's and KILPATRICK's cavalry captured several hundred more prisoners, making the aggregate to-day not less than 2,000.

It is instructive to remark that LEE's order, announcing to his army that they came "about to meet their old enemy again," was concocted for our special benefit. He printed it in Hagerstown on Saturday, and on Sunday morning half a dozen copies of it had found their way into our lines. I am sorry to say that some of our General officers were hoodwinked by the trick.

Thus ends the invasion and the campaign north of the Potomac. Though both armies may yet make some further movements, there seems to be a strong impression that there will be no more fighting for thirty or forty days.

L. L. CROUNSE.

THE POSITION ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

BOONSBORO, Md., Saturday Evening, July 11, 1863.

The armies have not literally confronted each other to-day, but the proximity has been so close that neither could move forward any distance without something of a collision. Our own actions have been rather sluggish—necessarily so in finding and determining the enemy's location and movements. On the left, near Jones' Cross Roads—so called because the road from Shaftsburgh to Hagerstown crosses that from Boonsboro to Williamsport, our cavalry have cavorted around the enemy's outposts, picking up a few prisoners, and refraining from bringing on an engagement which would compel the enemy to develop his line, by positive orders from headquarters. SEDGWICK, on the right, has pushed forward slowly, and is now on the borders of Funkstown. The enemy's pickets have retired very stubbornly, as if afraid of revealing some important position or movement behind them. GREGG operates on the left flank with his cavalry, while KILPATRICK is on the right. The latter took a circuit around on the extreme right today, by the way of Cavetown, and then came down toward Hagerstown, striking a high ridge on the line of the Antietam Creek, from which he could look down into Hagerstown. There were no signs of the enemy in force there—the encampments of yesterday having been removed. But a large body of the enemy's troops appeared at Funkstown, opposite our right, and there were some indications of a movement toward our right flank to-night.

Our position to-night is described by the following line:—commencing on the right of the Hagerstown pike, one mile south of Funkstown, with the Eleventh corps; joined on its left by the Sixth; thence passing in a southwesterly direction across the Antietam at Rowland's Mill, held by the Fifth corps; joining on its left with the Second, the connection on the extreme left being with the Twelfth corps. The First corps is in reserve on the right, and the Third corps ditto in the centre. Jones' Cross Roads is the left of our line—or rather the Twelfth corps is just on the left of it.

The troops are in good spirits, and anxious to go in and fight the thing out. But Gen. MEADE seems to be master of the situation, and he has doubtless to-day formed a plan for earnest offensive movements, which we feel will be begun to-morrow.

A scout, who left Winchester yesterday afternoon, reports that there was then on the way from that point for Williamsport a pontoon train and a train of ammunition. We have evidence that the rebels are short of artillery ammunition, for during the fighting of the last two days they have been very sparing of it.

A report has obtained circulation in some official circles, to-day, that the Potomac is fordable at Williamsport. I know of no good authority for the statement, and neither have I heard any better authority for the statement that *there has been* ten feet of water on the ford.

Let me correct several errors in regard to the recent changes in some of our commands. Gen. FRENCH *does* command the Third corps, Gen. BIRNEY having taken a short sick leave. Gen. PRINCE, of North Carolina, succeeds Gen. HUMPHREYS in command of the Second division of the Third corps.

Among the distinguished visitors present to-day, is Vice President HAMLIN, who comes to look after the welfare of the troops from his own State.

These country towns are overflowing with travelers and curiosity seekers. Boonsboro presents as lively a scene as though populated by five thousand souls instead of five hundred.

The ladies, I am happy to say, are doing all their limited means will allow for our poor wounded men. The ladies of Boonsboro are nearly all loyal.

L. L. CROUNSE.

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, July 14.

The first news of the retreat of LEE and his army into Virginia, was received at Hagerstown at 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, from a citizen who lived within their lines.

Gen. KILPATRICK, commanding the cavalry division at that point, soon had his men on the road, and reached Williamsport at 7 o'clock, where he found 500 rebel soldiers who had deserted.

The news reached Gen. MEADE's headquarters at 5 o'clock, when Gen. BUFORD's division of cavalry was ordered to Falling Waters, where they engaged and captured a brigade of rebels under Gen. PETTIGREW, who was killed.

The position of the rebels was naturally a strong one; but their works were not of much account, consisting principally of hurriedly-constructed rifle-pits.

After LEE had retreated across the river, it was ascertained that he had commenced to move his artillery to the rear as early as yesterday morning, which he continued during the whole day, depending almost wholly upon his infantry and cavalry to keep Gen. MEADE in check.

Gen. MEADE held a council of war on Saturday and Sunday evenings, consisting of his corps commanders, when the question of attack was freely discussed. All the Generals assembled were in favor of an immediate attack except Gens. SEDGWICK, SLOCUM, SYKES and FRENCH. Gen. MEADE himself was in favor of active operations, but finding his corps commanders equally divided he hesitated to give the order, and the rebel army was allowed to make its escape.

An order was issued last evening for a movement along the whole line at 7 o'clock this morning.

Yesterday afternoon about 2,000 of the Pennsylvania militia, who had arrived in the vicinity of Hagerstown, were taken to the front and put into action. They were ordered to charge the enemy, which was promptly done, but not without some loss.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 15.

Our cavalry overtook, and engaged the enemy's rear this forenoon near Charlestown, and captured about 100 prisoners. All is quiet to-night. Our army changed its position to-day.

T. B.

REPORTS FROM WILLIAMSPORT.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 15.

The *American*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

WILLIAMSPORT, Tuesday, July 14.

I telegraphed you from Boonsboro this morning that Gen. LEE was retreating, and would probably escape across the river.

Our army was under orders to move at daylight this morning.

It moved only to find no enemy in front of it.

I followed the advance down to this place, and a cleaner clearing out than the rebels have made could not be imagined.

The rebels commenced their retreat yesterday morning.

Their infantry crossed principally upon a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters.

Their wagons and artillery crossed at the fords here.

The river is not so high as reported.

The people at Williamsport say that the rebels dreaded an attack yesterday, as part of their force was already across the river.

The rebel fortifications in front of here are no more than temporary affairs, and as their line was long they could have easily have been carried by assault.

We waited just one day too long.

There was some artillery firing at Falling Waters this afternoon, and it is reported that some 2,000 prisoners have been captured.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Escape of the Rebel Army into Virginia—How it was Effected—The Feeling among the Troops, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, July 14, 1863.

At an early hour this morning it was ascertained beyond doubt that the rebel army had succeeded in making their escape to the Virginia side of the Potomac. It cannot be said that the event was wholly unanticipated by our military officers, for it had been so often reported that LEE was recrossing, it seemed to be almost a fixed fact that he would do so in spite of all opposition. For the past three days citizens residing within the enemy's lines have come into our own limits and stated that the rebels were busily engaged constructing bridges at Williamsport, and were even getting over their artillery and supply train. Yet no immediate action was taken to prevent their movements. The fact that the rebels evacuated Hagerstown on Saturday was sufficient to show that they intended a retreat, and although they subsequently sent back a small force of cavalry to occupy the place, it was another evidence that they were preparing to cross, but were not quite ready at the time of the evacuation.

It is now ascertained that all day Sunday the rebels were at work getting over portions of their artillery. They crossed at two points—Williamsport and Falling Waters. At the latter place they had a pontoon bridge, built partly from two or three old pontoons, which they hauled from Winchester, and partly from lumber obtained at Williamsport, and floated down the stream. The bridge at Falling Waters was used mostly for crossing the infantry. Monday was evidently a busy day with the rebels. From morning till night they were tugging at their trains, and when at last night came on, they slyly slipped over the river themselves. In order to conceal their movements they sent out on Monday a heavy force of skirmishers to our right, just back of Hagerstown, Gen. KILPATRICK, who had command of the cavalry force on our right, met the rebels with a sufficient number of men to keep them at bay, and during the afternoon pushed forward, in company with a regiment of veteran cavalry, two regiments of militia, who made two excellent charges upon the enemy, causing him to fall back half a mile. It is mentioned in this affair of the militia that the difficulty was not so much how to get them into a fight as how to get them out. With the exception of the skirmishing on the right, no other fighting occurred along the line on Monday. It was noticed that the rebels had strengthened all their picket stations, and in every respect were unusually vigilant.

The first direct information we had of the enemy's withdrawal was furnished by a scout, before daybreak. On the previous night Gen. MEADE issued orders to his Corps Commanders to advance on the enemy's works at 7 A. M. Gen. SEDGWICK, who held the centre, was the first to advance, and found that that the rebel intrenchments in his front were abandoned. Shortly after the centre and left advanced, and discovered that the enemy had also left their front. Gen. KILPATRICK was then ordered to press forward, and inflict what damage he could upon the enemy's rear. His column advanced three miles, and returned with about 200 stragglers and deserters, who had concealed themselves in the woods during the night. Other deserters were picked up by other commands, making a total number of about 500. Gen. BUFORD, at the head of his division of cavalry, passed round to the left of our line, going up the Sharpsburgh pike. He also succeeded in capturing a number of prisoners.

It is stated by deserters and by people living at Williamsport that the enemy had very few guns on this side yesterday. It is understood that Gen. MEADE intended to make the attack on that day, but finally concluded to call his Corps Commanders together and get their counsel. It appears that two of the Commanders were in favor of commencing the attack on Monday, while five were opposed to it. Consequently the attack was postponed, and the enemy allowed to escape. It is true, the enemy had a formidable position, but when we consider that we had nearly two men to his one, even supposing he had ready for action his usual amount of artillery, no one can doubt that the result would have been in our favor. Why any one General should have consented to postpone the attack for a single hour, and recommend the digging of trenches, under the circumstances, seems strange.

Possibly an order may have emanated from Washington delaying the movement until reinforcements should have arrived. It has been stated in official circles that such was the case. To-day the road from Frederick was covered with troops going to the front, but if MEADE had waited for all of them to reach the line, the attack would not have been made for three days at least.

The feeling among the troops at thus losing what they considered a sure prize, may be easily imagined. Many of them do not hesitate to openly denounce the tardy method of warfare that has been pursued for the past ten days.

WHIT.

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 15.

JAY COOKE, the General Subscription Agent, reports the sale of $550,000 five-twenties on Wednesday. The deliveries of bonds are being made to June 25. The sales have recommenced in New-York, and in a few days the amounts will probably reach the usual figures of $1,000,000 per day.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

"I DON'T BELIEVE IN PHRENOLOGY, but Physiognomy may have some truth in it," is often said by those who have examined neither.

The two sciences harmonize perfectly, and the *Phrenological Journal* shows it. See the number for July, with article on Physiognomy of Noses, with 42 illustrations. Portraits of Dr. DIXON, "Stonewall" JACKSON, ANNE E. DICKENSON, Lord BROUGHAM, and 32 large quarto pages of the best reading matter, *all for fifteen cents.* Newsmen have it.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 42 | Sun sets..... 7 29 | Moon sets... 7 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 06 | Gov. Island.. 8 55 | Hell Gate..10 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 15.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, Roskell, Liverpool, July 1, at 11:20 A. M., and Queenstown 2d, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 683 passengers to J. G. Dale. July 2, passed the hull of a derelict vessel in tow of a bark. 6th, signalized Br. ship Empire Queen, bound E. 7th, lat. 46 23, lon. 34 21, passed derelict bark Hiawatha. 8th, lat. 44 29, lon. 48 50, signalized steamship Crusader, bound E. 9th, lat. 43 52, lon. 43 03, passed a bark-rigged steamer with white funnel, bound E. Same day, passed a ship showing white flag with 249 in the centre. June 11, lat. 42 13, lon. 55 33, passed a four-masted steamer, supposed the Victoria, bound E. 13th, lat. 41 28, lon. 64 12, passed steamship Bavaria, bound E.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana July 11, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. The steamer Evening Star sailed for New-York same day at 1:30 P. M. The steamer America, from Greytown, with California passengers, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 11th, and was to sail next day for New-York. The Eagle was detained off the Hook two hours by fog.

U. S. transport Dudley Buck, Smith, Newbern, N. C., July 12, with passengers to Major S. Van Vliet, U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamship Charles Martel, Barlot, Vera Cruz 17 ds., in ballast, with 21 passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

U. S. steam transport Hussar, Allen, Hatteras Inlet 12th inst., at 9 A. M., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Passed the lighthouse at 11 A. M., and saw a steamer steering to southward. 13th inst., off Cape Henry, passed a ship, bark and brig, steering S. Had light easterly winds and fair weather. At 11 A. M., passed a bark steering S.

U. S. supply steamer Union, Lieut. Conroy commanding, Pensacola via Key West 9th inst., Port Royal 11th, Charleston 12th, and Hampton Roads 14th, with mails and passengers.

U. S. Revenue steamer Cuyahoga, McGowan, from a cruise in search of privateers.

U. S. frigate Sabine, Commander C. Ringgold, from a cruise in search of privateers.

Steamer Evening Star, Bell, Havana July 5, at 1:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to J. A. Raynor.

U. S. steam transport Alliance, Daley, Washington, D. C., 44 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Frank, Thorpshire, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Flora Southard, (of Richmond, Me.,) Woodward, New-Orleans 16 ds., in ballast to E. A. Hussey & Co.

Ship Jenny Lind, Limerick, New-Orleans June 28, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Salto, (of Barbados,) Price, Salt Cay, T. I., 11 ds., with salt to Ballantin & Eastman. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Heloise, (Fr.,) La Halle, Martinique 14 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Montezuma, Hammona, Barbados June 2, with sugar to T. T. Dwight.

Bark Evelyn, (of Stockton,) Patterson, Key West 11 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Peppina, (Dan.,) Patcurich, Marseilles 58 ds., and 48 ds. from Gibraltar, in ballast to order. Had some very heavy weather, lost the fore, main and mizzen topmasts.

Bark Congo, (Dan.,) Christiansen, Foo-Coo via Amoy April 2, passed Anjier April 24, Cape of Good Hope May 28, and St. Helena June 10, with teas, etc., to Olyphant & Co.

Bark Alice Provost, Nichols, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar to Dennison & Wyckoff.

Bark Lacona, Flinn, Zaza 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Ynaga del Valle & Co.

Bark N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, Barbados 13 ds., with molasses and old metal to Bishop & Bro.

Brig Alice, (Br.,) Atwood, Savanilla June 29, with hides, coffee, etc., to Ribon & Munoz. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Olciope, Gibson, for London. Br. brig Burngears, Smith, for Bremen.

Brig Manilius, (of Machias,) Norton, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig B. L. Swan, (of New-Haven,) Rice, St. Croix 12 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge.

Brig Henrietta, Doe, Bermuda 5 ds., in ballast to McColl & Frith.

Brig J. B. Elliott, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Murphy, Arroyo, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar, etc., to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig A. Haskins, Leerhoff, New-Orleans 17 ds., in ballast to S. W. Lewis & Co.

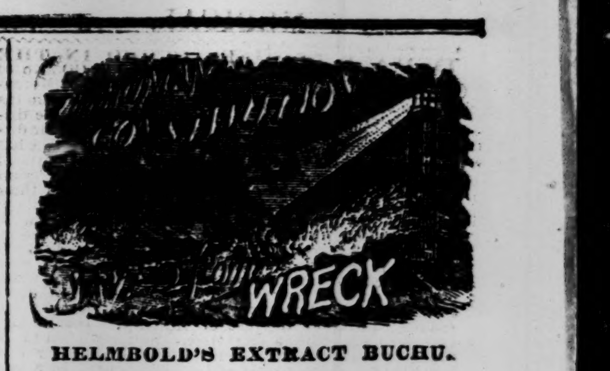
Brig Sobert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Barbados July 1, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Frederick Eugene, Achorn, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Henrietta Greene, (Br.,) Bartlett, Glace Bay, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff.

Schr. Hanover, ——, Matamoras 25 ds., with cotton and 4 passengers to M. Echevera.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.



HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

For diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAEROUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation and is good for MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess

THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,

and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

invariably does.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

L

FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES (repeated in three columns)

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females THE EXTRACT BUCHU is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful stringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and

PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic,

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER

Will accompany the medicine.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES

From 20 to 30 years' standing, with NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

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PHYSICIANS please notice.

We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist, PREPARED IN VACUO, BY H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole manufacturer of HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, 9th-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

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Helmbold's Genuine Extract Buchu.
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Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

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